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Came Up Only With Gossip

CIA Investigated Eartha Kitt

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency, asked by the Secret Service in 1968 about Eartha Kitt, produced a report containing second-hand gossip about the entertainer but no evidence of any foreign intelligence connections, a copy of the report showed yesterday.

The report, supplied a week after Miss Kitt criticized the Vietnam war at a White House luncheon during the Johnson administration, shows that the CIA had been collecting raw intelligence data on her at least since 1956, eight years after she began appearing professionally in Europe and the United States.

The CIA report on Miss Kitt, which has been obtained by The New York Times, includes information about her from "confidential" sources in Paris and in New York City.

Under the 1947 National Security Act setting up the CIA, the agency was barred from any domestic police or internal security functions. The agency's counterintelligence division, however, has long been responsible for monitoring the activities of Americans overseas who were suspected of becoming involved with foreign intelligence operations.

Files on Dissidents
It could not be learned whether the CIA report on Miss Kitt was related in any way to the files that the agency reportedly maintained on anti-war radicals, other dissidents in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The Times, quoting informed sources, reported (NYT, Dec. 23) that 10,000 files were maintained on dissidents until the practice was discovered in 1973 by James



Eartha Kitt

Schlesinger, then the CIA director. In addition, the Times reported that illegal break-ins, wiretaps and mail inspections were conducted by the agency inside the United States; beginning as long as 20 years ago. The CIA report contained no information to suggest that Miss Kitt had any personal or other contact with foreign agents while entertaining overseas. She did dance briefly, according to the report, at the age of 30 with a dancing group whose leader was said to have "served as a sponsor or endorser of a number of Communist-front activities" in 1948. The report further showed that she left the dancing group shortly thereafter to begin singing in Paris and elsewhere in Europe. Eventually she returned to

the United States where she became a successful performer.

The three-page, single-spaced report, which included a CIA warning about the "sensitive nature of this information," then quoted a confidential source as saying in 1956 that "her escapades overseas and her loose morals were said to be the talk of Paris."

Supported Dr. King

The report also noted that in 1960 Miss Kitt had signed an advertisement in support of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in his civil rights drive in the South. Other signs of the advertisement, the CIA report noted, included "a number of persons identified in the past with the Communist party."

A spokesman for the CIA, asked about the agency's 1,100-word report on Miss Kitt, said, "I'm not going to discuss the matter with you."

Miss Kitt, reached by telephone yesterday at her home in Beverly Hills, Calif., said, "I don't understand this at all. I think it's disgusting."

The entertainer said The Times could publish as much of the CIA report as it saw fit, adding, "I've always lived a very clean life and I have nothing to be afraid of and I have nothing to hide."

The entertainer said that most of the statements about her childhood and career, as recorded in the document, were incorrect. "As long as they're going to investigate any of us," she said, "they should at least come out with the truth."

The inquiry into Miss Kitt originated after she shouted angrily at Mrs. Lyndon Johnson during a luncheon on Jan. 13, 1968, that the nation's youth were rebelling because they were being "snatched off to be shot in Vietnam." The remark sharply shocked Mrs. Johnson.

The Times obtained the report on Miss Kitt from Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, who obtained it in November, 1972, and later wrote a column—without identifying Miss Kitt—about CIA activities.

Ford Sees Top Aides

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford summoned CIA director William Colby, Mr. Schlesinger and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the White House today for separate meetings about the charges against the CIA.

The session with Mr. Colby, who succeeded Mr. Schlesinger as CIA director, was not on the President's publicly announced schedule. He routinely meets with Mr. Kissinger, and aides had earlier announced that he was meeting with Mr. Schlesinger today.

The series of meetings raised the possibility that Mr. Ford soon would be making a statement on a 50-page report submitted by Mr. Colby after the allegations against the CIA were published.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said yesterday he expects a statement by Mr. Ford on the CIA by the middle of next week.



BACK FROM VACATION—Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Washington Airport after their return from Puerto Rico holiday.

Kissinger Calls Military Move Last Resort

Force Not Barred in U.S. Oil Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an interview made public yesterday, said that he could not rule out completely the use of military force against oil producers but such action "would be considered only in the gravest emergency."

Speaking for the first time publicly about the possibility of military action in another oil crisis, Mr. Kissinger emphasized that such moves should be undertaken only as a last resort to save the Western world—and not as a way of lowering oil prices.

In the interview with Business Week magazine, he said: "We should have learned from Vietnam that it is easier to get into a war than to get out of it."

"I am not saying that there's no circumstance where we would not use force," he added.

"But it is one thing to use it in the case of a dispute over price; it's another where there is some actual strangulation of the industrialized world," he said. Mr. Kissinger was asked, in the interview conducted shortly before Christmas, whether he would be worried about Soviet reaction to military moves against Middle East oil producers.

"I don't think this is a good thing to speculate about," he replied. "Any president who would resort to military action in the Middle East without worrying what the Soviets would do would have to be reckless. The question is to what extent we would let himself be deterred by it. But you cannot say you would not consider what the Soviets would do."

"I want to make clear, however, that the use of force would be considered only in the gravest emergency," Mr. Kissinger said.

Calls It a Warning

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Asked to elaborate on the Business Week article, Mr. Kissinger

told reporters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., last night that he had warned against U.S. military action in the Mideast.

"For oil prices, it is too dangerous," he said. "I have said repeatedly it would not come to that point and that the oil problem would be dealt with by other methods. Nobody said that force would be used."

However, he reiterated the comment he made in the magazine interview, that he was not saying "there's no circumstance where we would not use force."

Asked today if President Ford agreed that the United States use

of force in an oil crisis was not ruled out, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said:

"The President has read the interview and the President understands the secretary's answer as a highly qualified answer to a hypothetical situation involving only the gravest kind of emergency for the industrial world."

Asked if this meant that Mr. Ford agreed or disagreed with Mr. Kissinger, the press aide said: "The President has nothing to add."

Later, Mr. Kissinger said of his interview: "I reflect the views of the President."

Ulster Catholic Pub Bombed; Protestant Provocation Seen

BELFAST, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The first bombing of Northern Ireland's cease-fire jolted a Catholic-owned pub today in what the British Army described as an apparent attempt by militant Protestants to goad the Irish Republican Army into breaking its truce.

No one was hurt and damage was slight in the explosion of a gas cylinder crammed with explosives outside the pub in Chalmers, 35 miles west of Belfast. It occurred slightly more than 12 hours after the IRA extended the cease-fire until Jan. 15.

Militant Protestants have expressed outrage at the IRA's cease-fire and Britain's subsequent peace moves, fearing that the two are secretly negotiating an agreement that will give the Catholic minority more power in Northern Ireland.

British Army sources said today's bombing apparently was intended to cause enough casualties or damage to provoke the IRA into a counterattack.

They said it definitely did not mark a breakdown of the 12-day-old truce. Five shooting incidents have been reported during the cease-fire but all have been regarded as minor. The truce is the longest period of quiet in Northern Ireland since the beginning of the Catholic-Protestant war.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's chief representative in Belfast, has opened a series of meetings with his security chiefs on how to react to the IRA's terms for a continuation of the truce beyond Jan. 15.

An IRA statement yesterday said there would have to be progress toward a permanent peace if there were to be a continuation of the truce on bombings in English cities and fighting in Northern Ireland.

The Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association said the cease-fire might end in violence on an unprecedented scale.

"We believe that the cease-fire is a ruse," a UDA spokesman said. "We think that the army intelligence people are right—the IRA are reorganizing and we think they will come back once the truce breaks down."

"And if the government insists on its current policy of retreat, then the violence will reach a new peak."

"We express our grave alarm" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jobless Rate Put At 7.1% for U.S., A 13-Year Peak

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The nation's unemployment rate rose to 7.1 per cent of the labor force in December, the highest level in more than 13 years, the government reported today.

The increase in the jobless rate, from 6.9 per cent in November, was the biggest monthly jump since October, 1969, when it also rose 0.6 per cent. There were 6.5 million unemployed in December, a rise of 560,000 from November.

Layoffs in the automobile industry, coupled with job losses in manufacturing and construction and in retail sales, accounted for the bulk of the latest rise in unemployment.

Layoffs have continued to spread since the figures were collected in the first week of December and another increase is certain in January.

At the White House, press secretary Ronald Nessen said the job report underscored the fact that "the economy is in great difficulty."

"The decline in productivity that is now going on means that the country must expect further increases in unemployment during the period immediately ahead," Mr. Nessen told newsmen.

He described President Ford as concerned by forecasts that

• Ford aides agree on need for tax cut, differ on amount. Page 3.

unemployment will reach 8 per cent within a couple of months and said the economic program now being shaped "is aimed at restoring the health and stability of the American economy."

The President, Mr. Nessen said, has "made some tentative choices" on the proposals he will present to Congress in his State of the Union message Jan. 20 but he refused to discuss reports that Mr. Ford would seek tax cuts totaling more than \$10 billion.

The Federal Reserve Board, responding to the continuing economic downturn, today allowed six of its district banks to lower their discount rates. (Details on Page 8.)

• AFL-CIO president George Meany said the December unemployment figures showed "conclusively that economic public enemy No. 1 is recession." Mr. Meany, who has called a meeting of all union presidents later this month, urged Mr. Ford to take immediate emergency action. Otherwise, he said, "recession will turn into depression."

Earlier Recession
The 7.1-per-cent unemployment rate last month was the highest since May, 1961. That rate has not been exceeded since 74 per cent of the work force was unemployed in August, 1959, during the most severe recession since the 1930s.

In its report, the Labor Department said that 560,000 more Americans were added to the jobless rolls last month, raising the total of unemployed to 6,535,000. The figure did not include the estimated 845,000 so-called "discouraged" workers who have given up trying to find jobs and dropped out of the labor force.

Not since 1940 have so many Americans been unemployed. Then, when the nation was still emerging from the Great Depression, unemployment stood at 8.1 million, with the jobless rate at 14.5 per cent.

Total employment in December dropped for the third straight month, declining 650,000 from November to about 85.2 million.

This left the economy with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jackson Charges Mobil, Gulf Imperil Pentagon Oil Supply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).

Two oil companies have "implicitly threatened" to cut off oil for U.S. activities in Antarctica and Turkey unless the companies are exempted from a law requiring them to justify their prices, Sen. Henry Jackson said yesterday.

Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., called the moves "undefensible and incredible" and described them as "nothing short of blackmail."

The two companies, Mobil Oil and Gulf Oil, denied that they were trying to halt their oil supplies to U.S. installations, although they conceded that they were unhappy with accounting procedures required by the government and were seeking waivers.

Mr. Sen. Jackson said a Senate subcommittee would hold hearings on the issue soon after Congress convenes Jan. 14.

• Gulf Trading Co., a subsidiary of Gulf Oil, has threatened to cut off oil supplies to the Navy's "Operation Deep Freeze" in Antarctica, the senator said, adding that Mobil has threatened to cut off petroleum products to U.S. military installations in Turkey.

"Although the companies carefully couch their positions with such phrases as 'withdrawing our

bid' or 'unable to comply' or 'our offer will expire,' these phrases carry the ominous threat that the Department of Defense might not get its needed fuel," Sen. Jackson said in a statement.

At issue is the companies' legal requirement to furnish the government with cost and pricing data under the Truth in Negotiations Act and to follow cost-accounting standards set up by law for defense contractors, the senator said.

Back to the Wall

"The Department of Defense, apparently with its back to the wall, has agreed to waive the Truth in Negotiations Act, which it may unilaterally do under the law, and has petitioned the Cost Accounting Standards Board on behalf of Gulf and Mobil to waive its requirements," Sen. Jackson said.

He asked Gulf and Mobil to supply oil for defense needs without delay. "Failure to do so will result in my asking the Congress to pursue legislative initiatives designed to insure that American corporations which operate under the protection of our flag are responsive to the national interest," Sen. Jackson said.

Hanoi Reports Forces Take Airstrip of Embattled City

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Radio

Hanoi today claimed that Communist-led forces captured Phuoc Binh's airstrip and inflicted heavy casualties on government defenders in the battle for the isolated provincial capital 75 miles north of Saigon.

South Vietnam had no official comment on the claim that the airstrip had fallen but government military sources acknowledged that Saigon's forces had suffered heavy losses and said that planes were dropping supplies to the besieged city.

President Nguyen Van Thieu issued an appeal to world opinion, calling the attacks a "large-scale offensive" and saying North Vietnam had committed its 7th Division to the battle.

The fall of Phuoc Binh would mean the loss of the first provincial capital to Communist forces since the signing of the Paris peace agreement two years ago.

Military officials said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong hit the city with assaults of infantry, tanks and artillery. They said a tank column led ground forces against government positions in the southern part of the city and street fighting was reported to night.

The Saigon command said South Vietnamese forces had destroyed a dozen Soviet-built T-54 medium tanks in two days of fighting.

The military sources said more than 1,000 South Vietnamese soldiers had been killed, wounded or missing in Phuoc Binh Province since Dec. 14, when the

North Vietnamese began their first assault on the province's district towns. All four district towns and three government bases have been seized and Phuoc Binh is the last government stronghold in the province.

In his appeal, Mr. Thieu repeated a proposal he made in November for the resumption of military and political talks. The Viet Cong rejected that proposal, saying the Paris agreements cannot be implemented while Mr. Thieu remains in power.

An emergency Cabinet meeting was held and the diplomatic corps, including U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin, and newsmen were given special briefings on the military situation.

An appeal to the International Red Cross called attention to the 20,000 civilians stranded in Phuoc Binh. The South Vietnamese government said there were more than 8,000 women and children among the civilians.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents today pressed their campaign to cut the roads around Phnom Penh and fired rockets into the city. One person was reported killed and seven injured when five rockets hit the National Museum.

The government military command said its forces on the east bank of the Mekong River cleared the rebels from the Arey Khsat region. But north of Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge laid nearly five miles of Highway 7 and heavy fighting was reported around Prek Pnouv, on Highway 5.



FLEEING THE FRONT—Cambodian women and children, knee deep in water, being evacuated from the combat area near Phnom Penh as heavy fighting raged on all sides.

Key Figure in Financial Scandal

Bomb Wounds Fatal to Indian Rail Minister

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Railroad Minister L. N. Mishra, the central figure in a national import license scandal, died today after being injured in a bomb explosion yesterday.

Mr. Mishra, 52, was injured at a railroad station in Shamastipur, in northeastern Bihar, his home state. The minister was at the station to dedicate a new rail link.

Violence is common in Indian politics but seldom is as drastic as assassination. In 28 years of independence, only two major political figures have been murdered: Mohandas Gandhi, the father of independent India, and Pratap Singh Kairon, a former chief minister of Punjab state.

29 Are Arrested

Police in Bihar arrested 29 persons moments after the bomb went off as Mr. Mishra stepped down from the speakers' dais. The blast killed a railroad clerk and injured 27 persons attending the dedication ceremony, including Mr. Mishra's younger brother, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, the Bihar state agriculture minister.

The elder Mishra's injuries were



L. N. Mishra

initially described as "skin deep," but doctors said that bomb fragments had punctured his abdomen and ruptured his liver.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi summoned an emergency meeting of the Cabinet soon after Mr.

Mishra's death was announced this morning.

Mr. Mishra, who had been in charge of India's vast rail network since 1973, was a major fundraiser for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party. He had been in Congress party activist since his youth, and was jailed by the British for his work during the independence struggle.

In the last few years, he was frequently linked with widespread corruption in Bihar, one of India's most backward states. Last month, he was accused of being the major figure in a scandal involving the issuing of import licenses to previously blacklisted companies in the former French colony of Pondicherry in south India.

Fugery Charged
A group of opposition politicians charged in Parliament that Mr. Mishra, when he was minister of state for foreign trade, arranged a petition for issuing the licenses by having the signatures of 21 members of Parliament forged. Mr. Mishra denied the charge.

M. S. Gandhi ordered the Central Bureau of Investigation to look into the case and it filed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Despite Breshnev Cancellation

Arab Diplomats Are Dubious On New Hope of Sinai Pullout

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Informed Arab diplomats said yesterday that the deadline between the Arabs and the Israelis on further withdrawal in the Sinai remained unbroken despite new hope instilled by the cancellation of Leonid Brezhnev's trip to the Middle East.

The Arab diplomats confirmed earlier reports that Mr. Brezhnev, 68, invoked ill health as the reason for the cancellation. But they added that his indisposition apparently was seized upon as a convenient means of gaining time and keeping from engaging Soviet prestige in the area when this might prove to be risky.

President Anwar Sadat, in a speech to Egyptian scientists last night, said he understood the Soviet leader's reasons for not coming to the Middle East now. Mr. Sadat added that once these reasons were removed, "a new page would open in Soviet-Egyptian relations."

The statement increased the impression that both the Soviet Union and Egypt had found a

satisfying face-saving formula in ascribing the cancellation of Mr. Brezhnev's trip to ill health.

As for the United States, Mr. Sadat said, there has been a slowdown in mediation efforts because of the change of administration and because President Ford needs a little more time. "But the United States has not gone back on its commitment," Mr. Sadat said.

Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador, met with Mr. Sadat on New Year's Eve, shortly before Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy returned from Moscow.

The following day, Cairo newspapers ran on their front pages a big picture of Mr. Sadat, with Mr. Eilts and a smaller picture of Mr. Fahmy.

Official Decision

Since newspaper decisions like this are often made by high government officials rather than editors, the display was interpreted as a sign that Egypt once more wanted to stress the U.S. mediation.

The Egyptians clearly wanted Mr. Brezhnev to come to Cairo. They had high hopes for a resumption of Soviet arms deliveries and technical assistance and for a rescheduling of the Egyptian debt to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, it is felt that Mr. Sadat has gained a little more time to give U.S. mediation a chance.

Doubts in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Reports from Cairo that Mr. Brezhnev postponed his trip for reasons of ill health have met with widespread skepticism in foreign diplomatic circles here.

While details of the postponement of the trip remain sketchy, foreign diplomats generally continue to believe that it was put off because of unresolved differences between Moscow and Cairo.

An outpouring of assertions of Soviet-Arab friendship in the official Soviet press seems only to have deepened suspicions that something went awry since the summit trip was announced with a flourish in October.

"It's possible but I just can't see it as the real answer," a West European diplomat remarked of the report of ill health. He echoed the feeling of a number of his colleagues.

Three-Day Visit

It's obviously a face-saving device, remarked another ranking Western diplomat. "You don't call the foreign minister and minister of war all the way to Moscow just to say you're not going." He was referring to the three-day visit last weekend of Foreign Minister Fahmy and Minister of War Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gansay, during which the indefinite postponement was announced.

Mr. Brezhnev's health has been a sensitive subject for the Kremlin. In an interview, the Russian leader has chosen not to deny the report of illness circulating in Moscow diplomatic circles suggests that they regard it as the lesser of two evils.

The matter of Mr. Brezhnev's health has been a source of speculation here, particularly after he canceled scheduled meetings in November with Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., because Mr. Brezhnev said he had the flu.

Reports from Paris that Mr. Brezhnev looked haggard and ill during his visit there last month have been described by diplomats here as exaggerated. They note that the leader subsequently participated in the closed plenum of the Communist party's Central Committee and appeared at the opening session of the Supreme Soviet.

Engineer Blamed In N.Y. Rail Crash

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—Penn Central railroad officials said today that the collision of two commuter trains in which 226 persons were injured yesterday was caused when a veteran engineer, who is due to retire this month, failed to heed a warning signal.

The collision derailed four cars and sent scores of the 1,500 passengers on the two trains flying. Most of the injured suffered facial cuts and nose fractures. Four were hospitalized.

Railroad officials said the engineer, at the controls of the second train, apparently failed to heed a red "stop and proceed with caution" signal. His train plowed into the rear of the other train near the Bronx Botanical Garden. The engineer, 65, who has 33 years of service, was treated for shock.

Bangladesh Politician Jailed for Corruption

DACCA, Jan. 3 (AP).—The general secretary of the government Labor League, Abdul Mannan, has been arrested on charges of misappropriation of funds and mismanagement, the police announced today.

Mr. Mannan, a member of the government party, is the first leader to be arrested since Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman announced Saturday that he was declaring a state of emergency because of corruption, lawlessness and economic chaos.

Raiders Said To Kill, Hurt Many Israelis

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas today destroyed an Israeli observation post and ambushed two military vehicles in a raid they launched in northern Israel in revenge for Israeli attacks on south Lebanon, a guerrilla spokesman said.

He said that a large number of Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded before the guerrillas returned safely to their bases. In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said that one Israeli soldier was killed and seven were wounded in the fighting.

The Associated Press reported, Israel made no mention of casualties on the Arab side. [Israel said that the soldier was killed and four were hurt by bazooka shells and small-arms fire from inside Lebanon. It said three other Israeli soldiers were wounded when the car they were driving was blown up by a mine, the AP reported.]

Arab Account

The raid began early today when the guerrillas fired rockets and machine guns at an Israeli observation post on Mount Dov, killing or wounding the soldiers manning it, the guerrilla spokesman here in Beirut said.

An Israeli military vehicle carrying reinforcements was hit by rockets and machine-gunned by other guerrillas when it approached the area, the spokesman said. The vehicle was destroyed and all its occupants were killed or wounded, he added.

Another vehicle hit a mine and was destroyed, the guerrilla representative said. "We don't call the raid a retaliation for the repeated Zionist aggression against civilians in south Lebanon," he said.

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said that two Israeli warplanes attempted to raid the refugee camp of Ein el-Helweh near the south Lebanon city of Sidon today but were chased away by guerrilla anti-aircraft fire.

Artillery Duel

Israeli and Lebanese gunners traded artillery fire across south Lebanon in the fourth day of fierce clashes that left heavy casualties on the Israeli side, Arab witnesses said.

Lebanon protested the four days of shelling to the UN Security Council and diplomatic sources said that President Suleiman Franjeh had begun an urgent series of contacts with neighboring Arab states seeking weapons to help beat back the Israeli attacks.

A Palestinian guerrilla force fought an honorable battle with an Israeli commando group outside a border village, Tal al-Zatar, causing several casualties, witnesses said.

3 Embassies Bombed

DAMASCUS, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Two bombs exploded tonight in the Egyptian and Jordanian Embassies, causing heavy material damage and wounding at least four persons slightly, police sources said.

The two embassies were vacant, since Friday is the Moslem Sabbath. But four inhabitants of buildings in the neighborhood were injured by glass splinters, sources said.

El Al Slowdown Enters 2d Week

TEL AVIV, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The management of El Al, Israel's government-owned airline, is sending more than half of its home-based employees on vacation as a slowdown of its maintenance mechanics entered its second week.

The company grounded all 13 of its Boeing jets, including two jumbos, at Ben Gurion International Airport near here last Saturday.

Spokesmen said the company is losing up to 2 million Israeli pounds (\$328,000) a day. Passengers are being transferred to other carriers.

El Al said more than 2,000 employees would be sent on annual vacations next week.



MOSCOW VISITOR—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares (center, dark hair) at wreath-laying ceremony at Lenin's Mausoleum. After laying another wreath at Unknown Soldier's Tomb, he talked with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Workaday Jerusalem Defies 'Siege' Image

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Less than an hour after a terrorist's bomb exploded last month in Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem's busiest thoroughfare, the shops were open again and the sidewalks crowded. The police closed off a small area to permit workmen to replace several broken store windows but, otherwise, the street quickly returned to normal.

A few days later when a grenade maimed a young American tourist as she sat in a bus on the eastern side of town, few Jerusalemites were even aware that the incident had occurred. The police quickly rounded up suspects in the immediate area; business continued as usual elsewhere in the capital.

Both incidents serve to illustrate a condition of life in Israel that is much misunderstood abroad. Life in a state of siege, as life here is often described, is far more quiet and routine than outsiders suspect.

The day-to-day routine here—the ordinary bustle of traffic and shoppers, children playing in the parks, couples strolling after dark in the walled Old City—all this is what startles visitors most, particularly those from the United States. They arrive expecting a visible, tangible tension, a near-constant state of warfare. Some seem almost disappointed.

"This place is dullsville," a bearded young American observed recently, with a faint note of complaint in his voice.

Projected Image

The preconception of tension and violence in Israel is probably mainly the result of the image projected by press and television in the United States. Nearly every day they carry accounts of a terrorist incident, in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, a battle between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian infiltrators on the Lebanese border or, nearly as often, an Israeli air strike or reprisal raid into Lebanon.

To be sure, all these happen regularly. Just two nights ago, bazooka shells were fired from Lebanon across the border, according to an army communiqué, and yesterday morning Israeli Army units retaliated with a raid against a southern Lebanese town.

But the published and broadcast accounts tell only of the incidents, not of the peaceful routine prevailing everywhere else in the country at the time. Because it is not news, these accounts fail to include the reality that, while the shooting and reprisal were under way on the northern border yesterday morning, 3.4 million Israelis got up, went to work or school and spent most of their day worrying about how to make ends meet.

"It is the economic crisis that has Israeli worried these days," Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem said recently. "Of course, terrorist incidents occur. But life goes on anyway and in many ways is safer here than in New York."

It is not that Israelis ignore or dismiss the terrorism that strikes their cities and border towns but, rather, that they have come to accept and live with it. It is a part of their life.

Military Presence

At the same time, there are certain unique aspects of life in a "state of siege." The presence everywhere of men and women in uniform, the casual way a soldier carries his submachine gun into a bus or restaurant, the armed guards posted at every school, the body searches of persons entering a concert hall, movie house or museum.

All this, too, has become routine. Women in Israel are accustomed to the military presence.

Mr. Vorster is at present on vacation at his seaside home at Oubosstrand, near Port Elizabeth, on the east coast of South Africa.

Mr. Callaghan's visit will be the most significant by a British minister since Prime Minister Harold Macmillan came here in 1960.

The British minister is at present in Botswana, on the second stage of a six-nation African tour. He is expected to come from Gaborone to Port Elizabeth by way of Pretoria tomorrow morning and leave South Africa late the same day.

Mr. Vorster has played a major role behind the scenes in getting talks under way on a settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute. A joint British-Zimbabwe communiqué issued in Lusaka earlier today said Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Vorster would discuss the Rhodesia issue.

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costumed to opening their purses or shopping bags for inspection when they enter department stores or lecture halls. They do it without thinking, rarely watching as a complete stranger, albeit a stranger in uniform, rifles through personal papers, wallets, cosmetics.

There is also a certain subconscious alertness to security threats. It rarely shows, since Israelis make it a point of pride to be phlegmatic and unemotional in the face of danger. But it is there, nonetheless, even in the more remote towns and villages. It surfaced, for example, a few months ago in Mitzpe Ramon, a sleepy development town in the Negev, miles from any border. When this reporter and a

Bomb Wounds Prove Fatal To Rail Minister in India

(Continued from Page 1)

charge in court against a Congress party member of Parliament, Tuli Mohan Ram. The party subsequently suspended him and Mr. Mishra emerged unscathed.

Opposition leaders say that Mr. Gandhi refused to allow details of the investigation to be made public because of her interest in protecting Mr. Mishra.

Successful Collector

His hold over Mrs. Gandhi, which had insured his position despite recurring charges of corruption, stemmed from his ability to collect campaign funds from wealthy constituents in Bihar.

Mr. Mishra was the unquestioned strongman in Bihar, where he was also the nominal head of the Brahmins in a state where caste allegiances run deeper than party politics. In March, groups of middle-caste Hindus rioted throughout Bihar in what some observers saw as an attempt to cut Mr. Mishra from his power base of highest-caste Brahmins.

The rioting did not succeed in this goal but it gave immediate rise to an anti-corruption drive in the state led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

Although Mr. Narayan has never publicly named Mr. Mishra, he is known to consider him the epitome of corruption in Bihar. Mr. Mishra's death raised speculation that Mr. Narayan and his reform movement would be impeded.

'Forces of Disruption'

Mrs. Gandhi hinted at this today when she said, "The forces of disruption which have come to the fore lately have spread hatred and indirectly encouraged violence." She has earlier referred to Mr. Narayan's followers as "forces of disruption."

"It is this atmosphere," Mrs. Gandhi continued, "which is responsible for this dastardly crime. I trust the crime will induce rethinking in the country and redirect political life along safer lines."

In a speech in New Delhi a few hours after Mr. Mishra's death became known, Mr. Narayan said, "I've always condemned political killings because I've never believed that a revolution could be brought about through murder."

He stressed that his movement was based on the Gandhian principle of nonviolence.

There was just as much reason to believe that the bomb was set off by disgruntled railroad workers as by political hangers-on. The Calcutta-based Hindustan Standard reported this morning that railroadmen who were charged with violence and sabotage during May's nationwide rail strike would not be reinstated in their jobs. About 4,000 workers have not been rehired.

Callaghan to See Vorster, Discuss Rhodesian Issue

PRETORIA, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and South African Premier John Vorster will meet tomorrow in Port Elizabeth, the British Embassy announced here today.

A brief statement said South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller would also attend the meeting at a Port Elizabeth hotel.

Mr. Vorster is at present on vacation at his seaside home at Oubosstrand, near Port Elizabeth, on the east coast of South Africa.

Mr. Callaghan's visit will be the most significant by a British minister since Prime Minister Harold Macmillan came here in 1960.

The British minister is at present in Botswana, on the second stage of a six-nation African tour. He is expected to come from Gaborone to Port Elizabeth by way of Pretoria tomorrow morning and leave South Africa late the same day.

Mr. Vorster has played a major role behind the scenes in getting talks under way on a settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute. A joint British-Zimbabwe communiqué issued in Lusaka earlier today said Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Vorster would discuss the Rhodesia issue.

Expected to Be Ready in 3 Years

Experts Are Developing Corn Resistant to Two Insect Pests

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Plant breeders at Cornell University, collaborating with researchers in Mexico, have discovered varieties of corn that are resistant to two of the world's major corn pests—the European corn borer and the sugarcane borer.

The new resistant strains are expected to be ready for breeding with local corn varieties in the United States and in developing countries within the next three years.

Widespread use of the new pest-resistant varieties could significantly increase the world's supply of corn for human food and animal feed by reducing the amount of corn lost to the two pests. Corn is the world's third most important food grain, after wheat and rice, and the leading feed grain.

Scientists throughout the world are searching for pest-resistant strains of major food crops, both to improve pest control and to reduce dependence on costly, scarce and polluting pesticides. But the battle is a continuous one because insects evolve and often overcome a plant's resistance.

5 Per Cent of Crop

The European corn borer is widespread in the world's temperate zone and is one of the most serious corn pests in the United States, where it annually destroys more than 5 per cent of the crop. It is hard to control with pesticides and has spread in recent years from the corn belt to the Northeast. The sugarcane borer is a common pest in tropical areas.

By combining resistance to two or more such pests, the Cornell scientists hope to establish hardy lines of corn that can be bred into local varieties.

"We are trying to develop a storehouse of resistant genes, so that as a pest or disease increases or decreases in different areas, we can release material with the needed resistance," explained Dr. Vernon Gracen, a plant breeder at the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University at Ithaca, N.Y.

Dr. Gracen, who is directing the research in collaboration with scientists at the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement in Mexico, said he and his colleagues are searching for resistant varieties, and he and former Cornell graduate student, Sue Sullivan, tested most of the 12,000 corn strains in the World Maize Collection housed at the Mexican center.

Exotic Seeds

They discovered the doubly resistant strains from among exotic types that had originated on islands near Antigua in the Caribbean. To test for resistance to the European corn borer, the Cornell scientists grew the exotic seeds in New York State during the summer, deliberately infesting the plants with the insect and then selecting seeds from those plants that appeared resistant.

The selected seeds were then

Private Unit Drafts Aid Plan Of \$3 Billion to Poor Nations

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—A plan for transferring \$3 billion a year to the world's poorer countries at a cost to U.S. taxpayers of less than \$200 million a year has been developed by the Trilateral Commission, a group of private leaders from North America, Western Europe and Japan.

The \$3 billion would come from the rich oil-producing countries, which would earn 3-per-cent interest on the money. The funds would be loaned to the poorer countries at 3-per-cent interest, with the difference—an interest-rate subsidy—made up mainly by the industrial countries and partly by the oil-producing countries.

The cost of an interest-rate subsidy to the United States and other industrial countries would be far less than providing the aid directly. The total interest subsidy under the plan would be about \$900 million a year.

A report prepared by several experts for the Trilateral Commission emphasizes that, from the point of view of the industrial countries, "in a time of stagnant growth and rising unemployment, it is obviously advantageous to move funds from OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] countries which cannot spend them on trilateral country exports to developing countries who will."

The Trilateral Commission is made up of business, banking and

Ford Signs Bill On Trade Reform

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford signed the trade-reform bill today but expressed reservations "about the wisdom of legislative language that can only be seen as objectionable and discriminatory by other sovereign states."

Mr. Ford voiced the reservations as he spoke of sections of the bill relating to "our commercial and overall relations with Communist countries."

He was not specific but the legislation links a lowering of U.S. tariffs on Soviet products to an easing of Soviet emigration restrictions on minorities such as Jews. The measure rewrites the nation's basic trade law for the first time in 12 years.

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London Store Pays £53,700 In Bomb Hoax

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—A London store handed over £53,700 (\$125,650) to a bomb bomber who claimed to be a member of the Irish Republican Army, police said today.

The man phoned the John Lewis Store in Oxford Street last night and said he had planted 12 fire bombs in the building. He said he would only tell the store officials where he had placed the bombs after they handed over the day's receipts.

A courier from the store gave the money to a man in the street outside the store after he used a prearranged password. The man, described as tall and well spoken, with an English accent, then handed a taxi and drove off with the money.

The police were told of the incident only after the man had escaped. They searched the store but found no bombs.

Ulster Catholic Pub Bombed; Protestant Provocation Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

at the disgraceful and unjustifiable activities of certain church leaders and at the outrageous manner in which the government in London has sought to subvert the authority of the political representatives of the Ulster people."

How to Make Bombs

LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Scotland Yard today studied a U.S. Army field manual, reported

Jobless Rate Mounts in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

500,000 fewer persons employed in December, 1974, than a year earlier, the first over-the-year decline in employment since 1971.

The unemployment rate among white-collar workers rose to 4.1 per cent last month, the highest rate for this group since occupational statistics were first recorded in 1952. Most of the losses occurred among sales workers and managers.

Blue-collar joblessness jumped from 8.3 to 8.4 per cent. In manufacturing, the rate rose to 8.6 per cent, double the rate a year ago. In construction, unemployment increased to 15 per cent, its highest level in 13 years. In the hard-hit auto industry, unemployment leaped from 8.5 to 20 per cent.

Among men, the rate rose from 4.8 to 5.1 per cent; for women, from 6.6 to 7.2 per cent; for household heads, from 3.9 to 4.5 per cent, the highest since 1963. Teen-age unemployment climbed to 16.3 per cent.

Among blacks, it rose from 11.7 to 12.2 per cent, still double that of the rate for whites, which jumped from 5.8 to 6.4 per cent last month.

In addition to the total increase in joblessness, the number of persons working part time for economic reasons—those unable to find full-time jobs—also increased, the government said.

The nation's unemployment rate averaged 5.6 per cent in 1974, compared with 4.9 per cent in 1973.

After receding to a 3 1/2-year low of 4.8 per cent in October, 1973, the rate increased by 2.5 per cent during the last 14 months. Most of the increase occurred within the last four months, when the rate rose from 5.4 per cent in August to its December level of 7.1 per cent.

The report suggests that the new aid plan be set up as a separate "lending window" of the World Bank, governed equally by the industrial countries, the oil-producing countries and the less developed countries.

The \$3-billion figure is the amount estimated by various experts, including those of the World Bank, as needed to enable some economic growth to continue in the approximately 30 countries with low incomes that have been hit hardest by the increases in oil, food and fertilizer prices. The countries contain about 1 billion persons—India is the most populous—and are mainly in south Asia and Africa.

The \$3 billion would be in addition to about \$3 billion a year that the OPEC countries will probably disburse through their own aid programs and also in addition to the present foreign aid programs of the industrial countries.

The report said: "It will be increasingly tempting to 'write off' some of the low-income developing countries in the Indian subcontinent and Africa if the economic and political crises deepen in the trilateral world. But it is doubtful if the people of the trilateral countries would find such a policy to be either morally acceptable or politically realistic if the moment ever came to carry it out. In terms of the long-term interest of the trilateral world, it would prove ultimately self-destructive."

Given the present problems in the industrial countries, the report said, "It is highly unlikely that the additional \$3 billion a year can be raised between trilateral and OPEC countries by any of the traditional aid-giving methods."

4 Skiers Survive Alps Avalanche

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Four Austrian skiers escaped virtually unscathed from an avalanche yesterday in the country's third serious skiing accident in two weeks, police reported today.

The skiers dragged themselves out of the snow or were pulled clear by other skiers after being struck by the slide 5,900 feet above Innsbruck. One of them, Margit Schipflinger, 31, was taken to a hospital suffering from concussion and exposure.

MADAM CHIEF JUSTICE—An attendant helps Susie Sharp put on her robe in Raleigh, N.C., Friday just prior to her being sworn in as the first woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

News Analysis

Fairness of Cover-Up Trial:
Many Queries, Few Answers

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Watergate cover-up trial is over and the question of whether the trial was fair can be answered on several levels, in several ways. And some of those ways may be contradictory.

Four men who were once among the highest officials in government were convicted of conspiracy

to obstruct justice—and a co-defendant acquitted—after 46 days of testimony in which the government called 30 witnesses and used 30 White House tape recordings. The government built a monumental case against former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former Nixon chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, and former domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, and a less extensive but still seemingly substantial case against former Assistant U.S. Attorney General Robert Mardian and former Nixon re-election committee lawyer Kenneth Parkinson, the defendant who was acquitted. Did the verdict reflect the evidence?

Did it matter that the presiding judge at the trial, District Judge John Sirica, was one of the persons responsible for breaking open the cover-up case in the first place? Did it matter that former President Richard Nixon did not attend the trial?

These questions, and dozens more, are part of the overall question of whether the Watergate trial was fair.

Legal Answer

The law provides one answer—or will, when the appeals are over—and it is not necessarily always the same as the answer based on emotion, or common sense, or historical comparisons. There was much that occurred in Judge Sirica's courtroom during the last 14 weeks that might appear, on the face of it, as unfair to many persons—for instance, according to public-opinion polls, it seemed unfair to prosecute the former aides of Mr. Nixon when Mr. Nixon himself was not prosecuted because of the pardon granted him in August by President Ford.

But there was also much that appeared fair—the jurors were sequestered, for instance, so that they could not read or hear news accounts of the trial, accounts that might color their opinion.

And, legally, the fact that mistakes were made at a trial, even if they were mistakes by the judge on legal issues, does not mean that a trial was not fair.

On appeal, the question is, instead, whether there was "reversible" error. And under a legal trend that started in the early part of this century and took on new dimensions in the last decade as the composition and tenor of the Supreme Court became less liberal, a great many errors can be made at a trial without the trial verdict being overturned.

The defense attorneys in the cover-up case spent much of their time at the trial trying to "build a record," as they call it, of error by Judge Sirica. Time after time, they would object to one of his rulings, for instance, knowing their objections would be denied but wanting the issue on the record in the event of appeal.

Now, lawyers for the four defendants who were convicted are preparing appeals. None would comment on the appeals, but the trial record gives a clear indication of the major arguments they may raise.

They probably will argue that Judge Sirica should not have presided over the trial and that he was biased in favor of the prosecution, because of his role in the trial in 1973 of the Watergate burglars.

Press Coverage
They probably will contend that the heavy press coverage of the case made it impossible to select an impartial jury, that Judge Sirica allowed too much "hearsay" testimony, that the White House tapes were not properly authenticated before they were introduced and that the defendants should have been tried separately on their "antagonistic" defenses.

To a number of legal observers, the various defense points include at least a few that pose substantial legal questions—the pretrial publicity issue, in particular. Yet many lawyers, including those in the case, consider the prospects on appeal somewhat dim.

The pessimism stems in part from a decision this fall by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, upholding Judge Sirica's conduct of the first Watergate trial—that of the burglars.

The Court of Appeals agreed in its decision that Judge Sirica had made various errors, but called them harmless. In the course of the decision, the appeals court praised his efforts to get to the truth.

The appeals in the cover-up case may take several years to decide. However, it is considered likely that the Court of Appeals, at least, will follow substantially the same legal test in the cover-up case as it did in the original Watergate case.

13 Hostages Freed
In Prison Uprisings

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 3 (AP).—Authorities at Walla Walla State Penitentiary put down two inmate uprisings this week, one in a cellblock and another in the prison hospital, and set free 13 persons taken hostage. Four of the hostages were reported injured.

A nurse was badly cut by flying glass when two knife-wielding inmates burst into the prison hospital. The three others, apparently also cut, were reported in good condition at local hospitals, an official said.



ARRESTED—Police lead man from Washington office of Sen. Charles Mathias after he was arrested for holding one of senator's aides at knifepoint.

U.S. Senator's Aide Escapes
A Knife-Wielding Visitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—A press aide to Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., escaped unharmful yesterday after a man held him hostage at knifepoint for half an hour in the senator's office.

James Young, 35, got away when his assailant left him unguarded to check the lock on the office door, police said. The assailant had gone to the office with papers detailing a dispute with the U.S. Postal Service and the Civil Service Commission.

The assailant was identified by police as a former postal worker, William Johnson, 36, of Seat Pleasant, Md., a Washington suburb. Capitol police booked him for investigation of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Mr. Young said that the man came into the office in the morning and, "As soon as I sat down at my desk, he came around behind me, grabbed me with his left arm, and held a knife to my throat with his right arm." The knife, he said, had a six-inch blade.

"He said he'd been through two years of trying to battle the bureaucracy and that the only thing he could think of to get action with his problem was by violence," the senator's aide said.

After Mr. Young escaped, the suspect, heading police orders, left the room with his hands up and surrendered, shouting, "I want justice. I want my constitutional rights."

Capitol police said that they had not charged the office for fear of endangering the hostage's life.

Parkinson Talks of the Trial
And 'the Great Black Plague'

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—After hearing "guilty, guilty, guilty" so many times, I began to have the feeling I was going to have a landslide. Kenneth Parkinson, the only defendant in the Watergate cover-up trial to be acquitted, said yesterday.

Mr. Parkinson, a former lawyer for the Nixon re-election committee, spoke of his apprehension about the verdict and comment on other aspects of the trial in an interview at his Washington law office, where he arrived at 9 a.m. It was the first day he had spent at the office on matters unrelated to the Watergate case since the trial started three months ago.

Behind his desk was a reminder of the many days spent on his defense—an easel containing numerous charts with such notations as "McGord letter," "Senate committee hearings," and arrows pointing to critical dates, such as June 21, 1972—four days after the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Parkinson, 47, considered a peripheral figure in the cover-up case from the start, said the trial and being caught up in the Watergate scandal, which he called the "great black plague," had been "very emotional experiences."

Not Guilty
On Wednesday, after the jury returned to the courtroom with its verdict, Mr. Parkinson stood and listened to the court clerk proclaim 15 separate guilty verdicts: former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, five counts; former Nixon chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, five counts; former Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, four counts; and former Assistant U.S. Attorney General Robert Mardian, one count. Finally, the clerk read "not guilty" to both counts.

Mr. Parkinson said he thought that Mitchell and Ehrlichman were "braced" for the verdicts, but that Mardian was "crushed" because he thought he had a chance of being acquitted.

Defense lawyers in the case, according to Mr. Parkinson, regarded the trial jury as "the most serious and attentive jury" they had ever encountered.

"A Lot of Experience"
"Considering the number of lawyers and their ages," Mr. Parkinson said, "that is a lot of experience talking."

"Some slips of the tongue and other things that happened caused some hilarious moments during the trial," Mr. Parkinson said. "But the jurors seldom even smiled. They were extremely serious-minded."

Of James Neal, the Nashville, Tenn., lawyer who prosecuted the case, Mr. Parkinson said, "Neal is one of the best trial lawyers in the country. He's damn good, a real spellbinder."

Mr. Parkinson said his own acquittal "shows the system works." Would he have thought otherwise had he been found guilty, he was asked.

"Whole Process"
"Well, you and I wouldn't even be talking, that's for sure," he said. "But I do think the system means going through the whole process of appeals and everything."

Mr. Parkinson said he thought that, in their pleadings, attorneys for Haldeman and Ehrlichman had made "a very strong case for the need" of testimony at the trial by former President Richard Nixon.

Physicians declared Mr. Nixon physically unable to testify and Judge John Sirica declined defense motions to delay the trial in acquittal for the other defendants.

"I don't know," he said. "It might depend on what he would testify to. Nobody knows. That's so far-out, I don't know how to handle it."

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Related to Size of Budget

Ford Aides Are Said to Agree
On Tax Cut, Differ on Amount

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford's economic advisers have reached agreement on the need for a tax cut to combat the recession and the President appears to be moving toward such a decision, administration officials reported yesterday.

These officials said there was still some debate about the proper size of the tax cut. They also cautioned that the President had reached no final decision.

But they stressed that just about all of Mr. Ford's advisers on economic policy, including the secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, were agreed on the need for a tax reduction this year to stimulate the nation's economy.

Until recently, Mr. Simon had been a champion of restrictive fiscal policies to dampen inflation.

The differences over the size of the tax cut, while broad, are reconcilable, according to an official. Generally, he said, the proposals for a tax cut fall in the range of \$10 billion to \$20 billion.

There also is apparently a consensus that the size of the cut must be linked to the level of federal spending in the budget for the fiscal year beginning in July.

The advisers, who believe that only mild stimulation of the economy is required and that the danger of renewed inflation must be guarded against, are maintaining that the tax cut and federal spending together should ag-

gregate no more than \$350 billion in fiscal 1976.

That is, if federal expenditures are \$340 billion in fiscal 1976, as many are predicting, the tax cut should be no larger than \$10 billion in this view. If spending went higher, the tax reduction would be proportionately smaller.

But there reportedly are some presidential advisers who believe that stronger stimulation is required and are calling for expenditures and tax cuts aggregating as much as \$360 billion—a \$20-billion tax reduction if the 1976 spending is \$340 billion.

The reason for linking the level of spending to the tax cut is regarded as the key factor in fiscal policy.

For example, current estimates put anticipated revenues in fiscal 1976 at \$310 billion. If there were no tax cut and federal spending were \$340 billion, that would produce a deficit of \$30 billion. With a tax reduction of \$10 billion the deficit would be \$40 billion and a tax cut of \$20 billion would produce a deficit of \$50 billion.

It is generally agreed among economists that federal budget deficits generate economic activity and the greater the deficit the greater the stimulus to the economy.

If the President does adopt a tax cut, it would complete the about-face he has been making in economic policy in the last few weeks. Until recently, Mr. Ford and his top advisers made inflation the chief target of their economic policies and backed restrictive fiscal measures.

It was only this week, in fact, that Mr. Ford publicly dropped his request for a 5-per-cent surtax on most individuals and corporations to pay for proposed unemployment programs. Such a surtax would have had the opposite effect on economic activity from a tax cut.

The reason for the change by Mr. Ford and his conservative advisers is that the economy is falling more rapidly and deeply into recession than expected by administration forecasters in late summer and early fall.

William Beecher, the spokesman, acknowledged that some of the advisers assigned to training Iranian forces have skills that are in short supply in the American military establishment. But he said the number is relatively small.

A General Accounting Office report has contended that arms deals with Iran have seriously depleted the pool of U.S. military advisers and cost the United States about \$50 million.

Mr. Beecher said the Defense Department "is trying to charge actual administrative costs in all such contracts."

His comment was in response to a statement by a congressman who said that he believed President Richard Nixon had made a "major secret arms commitment" to the Shah of Iran in 1973 without studying the consequences.

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Ford Sports Slight Limp on Return
To Washington From Skiing Trip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford returned last night from a Rocky Mountain skiing holiday limping slightly on his right leg.

Press Secretary Ronald Nessen acknowledged that Mr. Ford favored the leg "a little bit" but insisted the President had not injured himself during his 12-day stay in Vail, Colo.

Mr. Nessen said the President had a stiffness in his right knee that resulted from a college football injury. The old injury bothers him periodically after tennis or golf.

The press secretary quoted Dr. William Lukash, the presidential physician, as saying, "There is no new injury at all." Mr. Nessen said Dr. Lukash indicated that no special treatment was required for the old knee injury—"It just goes away."

Upon his return to the White House, Mr. Ford was asked by reporters how his knees felt. "Great, great. They get a little creaky sometimes," he said.

Angolan Rebel Chiefs Meet,
Seek Unified Political Line

MOMBASA, Kenya, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The leaders of Angola's three main guerrilla groups held an unprecedented meeting today to work out a joint independence formula for the Portuguese colony.

Their host, President Jomo Kenyatta, and the Angolan delegates all expressed optimism that the rebels could resolve their internal differences before meeting Portuguese representatives to try to end 500 years of colonial rule in the African territory.

The meeting possibly will be held in Lisbon Jan. 10, diplomats said. The three groups—the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Angolan Liberation Front (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)—are divided over political ideology, guerrilla representation in any new government and the

future of their respective rebel armies.

The meeting in Mombasa's 60-year-old colonial statehouse was the first time the guerrilla leaders had met face-to-face to try to resolve their problems. UNITA leader Jonas Malheiro Savimbi already has signed agreements with the two other groups, which are larger, but the leftist MPLA and the rightist FNLA have yet to reach a compromise.

The first session of the conference, which is expected to last two to three days, was amicable as the Angolans, Mr. Kenyatta and a group of his ministers laughed and joked among themselves.

"Put aside your differences, bury the bitterness of the past and answer Africa's call to unite," Mr. Kenyatta told the Angolans. "I feel encouraged about the successful outcome of your deliberations here."

Mr. Savimbi said, "We came here with a will to be united." FNLA leader Holden Roberto said, "It's my hope that during our very short stay we'll be able to settle our differences."

MPLA president Agostinho Neto said, "We'll do everything in our power to reach our goal of unity."

Two Are Killed
In a Restaurant
In Times Square

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—An unemployed electrician was charged with murder today following a shooting in a crowded Times Square restaurant in which two persons were killed and two were wounded.

Frederick Rahming, 44, of Bayshore, N.Y., was charged with murder, attempted murder, assault and possession of a dangerous weapon following the shooting in Nathan's Famous Restaurant, which features hot dogs and serves 75,000 persons a day.

The police said that security guards, who were not in uniform, ejected Rahming from the restaurant for bothering women. The guards said that he continued to bother women on the sidewalk and that when they intervened he pulled a pistol.

The guards ran back into the restaurant, pursued by Rahming, who opened fire, the police said after his capture.

One bullet killed Thomas Willie, 35, of Brooklyn, a guard, and another killed George Maddox, 38, of Queens, a customer who was sitting at a table. Two other guards were wounded.

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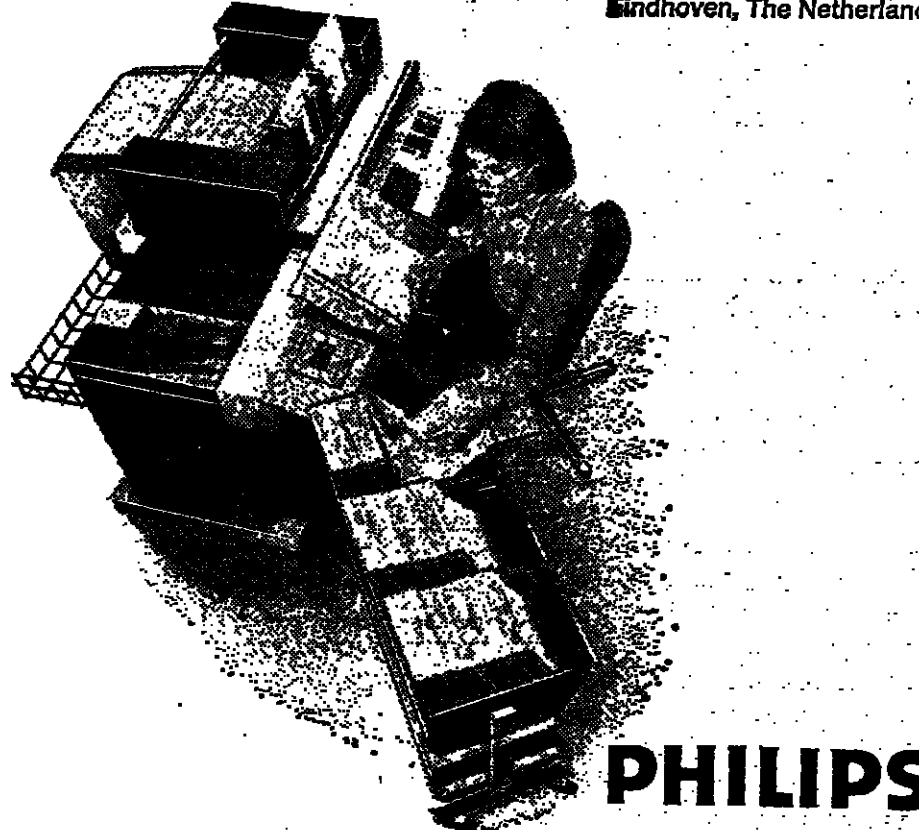
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The Watergate Cover-Up Verdict

The verdict in the Watergate cover-up trial was not surprising except perhaps to the defendants and to those close to them for whom any perspective on the evidence may have been distorted by hopes and fears. The case built up carefully by prosecutor James Neal over the last three months pointed overwhelmingly to the conclusion that a conspiracy to obstruct justice had existed inside the Nixon White House. No one seriously disputed that. The only question was whether Messrs. Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mardian and Parkinson had been deeply enough involved in it to be held criminally liable. The jury said the first four men had been and Mr. Parkinson had not. It seems to us that the evidence—and particularly the tape recordings—permits no other conclusion on the heart of this case and supports, as well, the perjury convictions returned against Messrs. Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman.

The final verdict in this case, of course, is not in yet. All four men will appeal, and a multitude of questions will be presented to the Court of Appeals in the hope of persuading it to set aside the convictions. Mr. Ehrlichman has already been talking about two of these matters—the contention that Watergate defendants could never get a fair trial in the District of Columbia and his claim that his defense was less than complete because former President Nixon did not appear as a witness. We have no idea how the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court—if it comes to that—will view these and other points of appeal. And many months will pass before anyone does know. But, in the interim, some conclusions can still be drawn from this jury's verdicts.

The most important of these involves Mr. Nixon. It is worth recalling that the grand jury that indicted these five men wanted to indict Mr. Nixon on the same basic charge but was persuaded it should not do so because he was then President and impeachment proceedings were already going forward in the House of Representatives.

That grand jury, however, did name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator. One does not need to stretch evidence in order to reach the view that if Mr. Nixon had been indicted, this trial jury would have found him guilty also. The recordings of White House conversations make clear his deep involvement in the whole sordid affair from the day after the Watergate burglary until last summer. So inextricably was his entanglement in the conspiracy, in fact, that any conclusions that could be reached with respect to the four convicted conspirators would have to be reached with respect to Mr. Nixon.

The books are still open on Watergate. The special prosecutor's office has several other proceedings to complete. And it has a final report to write and send to Congress. That report, it seems to us, ought not to be confined to a recital of those facts which have become known in the courtrooms. It ought to do what the judicial process has been prevented from doing, first by Mr. Nixon's status as President and later by the pardon. The prosecutor's office, for instance, has many tape recordings which are related to Watergate and the other subjects of investigation but which were not pertinent to the issues or to the defendants in the cover-up trial. These should become part of the public record in due course, along with any other relevant evidence not yet known, in order to lay to rest any contention that the truth has been concealed and permit history to make an informed judgment on the events of the past 30 months. The verdict returned by the jury on New Year's Day is an important step toward that ultimate judgment, but not the final step. All the available information about Watergate and the related subjects of special investigation needs to be laid out, and the final report of the special prosecutor is the proper format for it. If special legislation is needed to make this possible, it should be a high priority of Congress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A New Day for Ulster?

Even a temporary halt in the shooting and bombing in Northern Ireland raises the hope that this time the forces of terror can be persuaded to lay down their arms for good and seek their goals by political means. The timing of conciliatory moves by Britain with the holiday cease-fire declared by the Irish Republican Army Provisionals—now extended for two weeks—may offer a sounder basis for this hope than similar action in the past.

Cynics say the provos declared their truce only to gain time for rearming and regrouping—and they may be right. It was disappointing that the cease-fire extension, announced Thursday, was only for two weeks rather than the expected month, and that it called Britain's response inadequate. Britain had set free 20 suspected IRA terrorists being held without trial, had released 100 convicted guerrillas before expiration of their terms and had paroled 50 more for three-day holiday leaves.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, also promised that a permanent cease-fire would bring the gradual release of all detainees and a cutback in British army operations. His announcements, which

followed a quiet reduction in army patrolling in Ulster's Catholic areas, were obviously timed to encourage prolongation of the cease-fire, which thus far has been scrupulously observed.

There can be no doubt that the vast majority among Ulster's 500,000 Catholics want peace as desperately as most Protestants do and are putting all the pressures they can on the IRA to make the cease-fire permanent. But the provos are reluctant to put down arms and take the political road under the Sinn Féin banner because they know they would command little support at the polls.

In this situation, Mr. Rees, as always, must walk a thin tightrope, giving the IRA no reasonable excuse to end the cease-fire while trying to insure that moves to conciliate the Catholics do not provoke Protestant extremist reaction of the kind that destroyed the hopeful experiment in power-sharing and coalition government last spring. His flexible response to the truce and the evident adherence of the provos to the cease-fire suggest there may be some grounds for modest hope.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Watergate and Nixon

Following the conviction of Mitchell and the others, the White House has made it clear that no question of presidential pardon is under consideration in their cases. At least one of the defendants had in any case said that he would not accept a pardon because of its implication of guilt. That is a position which Mr. Nixon himself most notably failed to adopt. So far as he was concerned, the buck stopped in his antechamber rather than on the presidential desk, which was the position allotted to it by Harry Truman. The proceedings of the now concluded trial will convince many people, who were not already so convinced, that Nixon should have been in the dock, and that the findings of guilt against his closest associates apply equally to him in spirit if not in law.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

A Look at 1974

Retrospects of 1974 have included appraisals as diverse as "the downfall of democracy" and "the start of a new era of internationalism." With Europe weakened, Japan preoccupied with oil crises and leadership problems and China inexplicably left on one side, Kissinger's world pentagram has given place to a more logical but no less heavily stressed Washington-Moscow axis.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 4, 1900

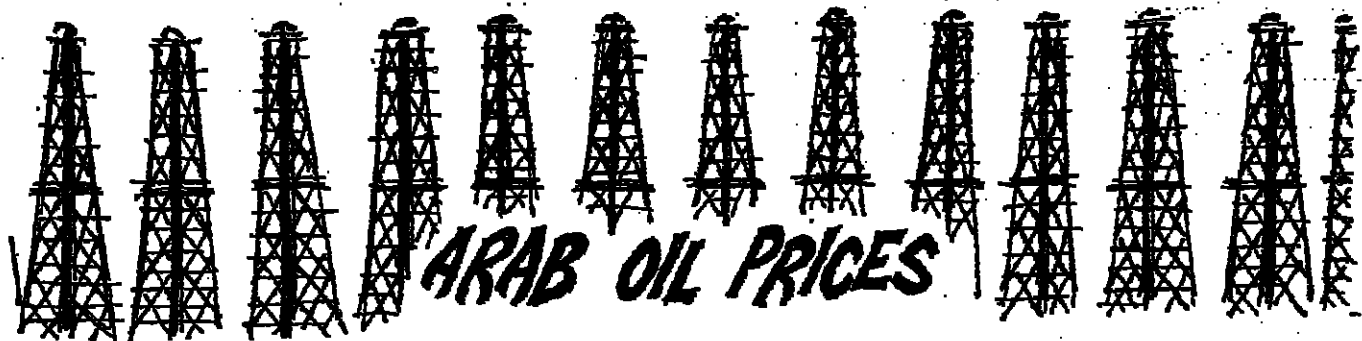
LAGOS—The Imperial authorities have officially taken possession of Nigeria. The flag of the Royal Niger Company was saluted then lowered with great pomp, and the British flag was hoisted in its place. The British flag was then saluted with 21 guns, and a translation of the proclamation was read to the natives.

Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1925

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge and Senator Borah will have talks soon concerning the latter's proposal to introduce a resolution authorizing the President to call an international conference, to consider the limitation of armaments and economic conditions. Senator Borah would also like the German and Russian governments to participate.

1974 Chicago Daily News



We've Got Plenty of Nothing

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARTS—The fragility of modern industrial society has been exposed to an astonishing degree by the energy crisis, which is almost certainly the harbinger of other crises involving distribution and prices of raw materials. Complex systems were hard hit by the initial Arab petroleum embargo and the subsequent series of abrupt price rises which more than quadrupled the cost of oil.

Most ocean liners were already sold as uneconomical before the fuel shortage hit and put nearly the entire burden of long-range travel on aircraft. But now the airlines are in desperate straits; unable to afford high-priced jet fuel, they struggle to survive. If any important number of them fails, the world may reverse previous tendencies to draw together physically and could withdraw again into more isolated sectors.

There has never been as much cultural or psychological unity or as much global community as surface indications hinted—increasing similarity in external dress and entertainment habits, enhanced by more and more tourism. One has but to look at best-seller lists of different countries to see how reading habits contrast, despite convenient translations.

Literary Lists

I have chosen the literary lists of five countries for comparison—simply because those five are highly literate and broadly comparable in taste. Not a single title of the top two fiction and general books appears on more than one of the respective lists of the United States, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany (during an arbitrarily chosen week of December).

National differences with respect to taste, culture, habits and traditions remain every bit as strong as political differences. Now with the pressure of competition for short supplies of vital resources abroad, these differences could easily be stressed.

The underdeveloped countries have so far demonstrated remarkable ability to band together in their mutual interest when demanding greater profits from hitherto wealthy lands seeking their resources. Newly independent nations see themselves morally as well as legally justified in applying economic sanctions. Algeria's thoughtful President Houari Boumedienne once told me: "The underdeveloped countries have been forced to stagnate as a consequence of what colonialism did."

What happened when the oil squeeze hit the industrial world is now happening all over again with the sugar squeeze. In 1973 (before the crisis began), world

sugar consumption already exceeded total cane and beet production by about 600,000 metric tons. This gap will certainly widen for the current year. Meanwhile, prices are leaping upward.

Gain in Importance

The sugar-producing lands—like Mauritius, Jamaica and Cuba—have more than 11 per cent of the world crop—politically may gain importance from this fact. Will industrial nations, whose human energy depends on a minimum sugar intake just as their industrial energy depends on oil, start rushing to Havana as they do to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital?

Undoubtedly, the sugar problem is far easier to solve than that of energy—and, as a matter of fact, by a rather similar approach. In each case, there must

be increased production in consumer countries (easier done with sugar beets than with alternative energy deposits), more sensible distribution of supplies and some attempt to avoid wasteful usage.

It is simply evident that modern, developed societies dependent on an unhealthy degree of cheap access to overseas resources. This access remained cheap and assured only under one or another form of colonialism, as the Third World is quite right in proclaiming.

What has already happened with petroleum and sugar may soon happen with grain (Russia had a rotten crop this year) and copper plus numerous other commodities considered essential to modern life. Huge powers like the United States, the Soviet Union and China, because they are nearly autarkic in many

respects, can survive strains posed by these lacks more easily than smaller lands.

Some of these smaller lands could ease their problem by moving far more rapidly than they have hitherto done in the direction of confederation—as with the European community. Others, like Japan, must rely to an almost dangerous degree on national discipline and clever diplomacy.

But even if the United States seems largely self-sufficient in terms of its required resources, its future is tightly bound up with that of allied, especially Western European, lands. The only raw material in large supply still left in this region today is brains. If that commodity continues to be misused—politically and economically—we are all doomed in the end.

Arms Pacts: A Price to Pay

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—The Vladivostok strategic arms agreement forces Congress to face a fact: If it wants to make effective stipulations about the details of arms agreements, it must be prepared to pay a price. The most important details of any arms agreement concern three things. One is the number of delivery vehicles (missiles and bombers) each side is permitted. A second is the accuracy of the re-entry vehicles (which carry warheads) that each side has to put on its missiles.

The third detail is the "throwweight" (basically, the power) of each side's missiles, measured in terms of the amount of explosive material the missiles can deliver over intercontinental distances. The larger the throwweight, the larger the number of multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) that a nation can deliver on target in another nation.

Inferior Numbers

The 1972 interim agreement on offensive weapons conigned the United States to inferior numbers of land-based and sea-based missiles. It left the Soviet Union with more and larger missiles, and free to MIRV them, which the Soviet Union is now able to do.

Congress was unhappy because the 1972 agreement permitted the Soviet Union a numerical advantage in missiles, and a 3-1 throwweight advantage. So in ratifying the interim agreement, Congress said:

"Congress recognizes the principle of U.S.-Soviet equality reflected in the antiballistic (defensive) missile treaty, and urges and requests the President to seek a future treaty (concerning offensive weapons) that, inter alia, would not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union."

Congress "recognized" the principle of numerical equality reflected in the 1972 treaty concerning defensive missiles. But Congress carefully avoided saying that a future treaty that provided equality only regarding the number of offensive delivery vehicles, but without reference to their throwweight, would suffice to ensure that the United States would have an offensive arsenal equivalent to that of the Soviet Union.

Congress was saying: You don't determine the equivalence of offensive strategic arsenals just by counting the number of delivery vehicles on each side. The record of the long 1972 debate on the interim agreement shows that Congress suspected that the administration—then, as now, that meant Henry Kissinger—was not sufficiently ardent in pursuing arms limits that would mean real equivalence between United States and Soviet arsenals. And the record shows that Congress rejected the simplistic notion that numerical equality and equivalence are necessarily the same thing when two nations have different combinations of

different offensive delivery vehicles.

Proponents of the language used to ratify the 1972 interim agreement repeatedly emphasized that it should be read with this in mind: numbers of delivery vehicles is one measure of a nation's strategic strength.

But numbers of deliverable warheads is another measure. So throwweight must be considered along with numbers of vehicles when determining the equivalence of two strategic arsenals.

Now comes the Vladivostok agreement, which limits both sides to equal numerical limits on delivery vehicles (2,400 and MIRVed missiles (1,500). But, to repeat, not all missiles are created equal.

The Soviet Union has 908 "heavy" missiles. The United States has none and is permitted none. When MIRVed, these "heavy" missiles will help the Soviet Union have a throwweight advantage, and hence a potential advantage in terms of deliverable warheads, unless the United States expands its strategic arms programs.

Consistency

It is arguable that these advantages are not strategically meaningful, given the existing and foreseeable military and political relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But in any case, it also is arguable that the Vladivostok agreement makes these Soviet advantages "real" in a technically consistent with Congress's 1972 stipulation.

That was, remember, a negative stipulation: Congress asked for an agreement that "would not limit" the United States to inferior levels, inter alia. The Vladivostok agreement does not do that. It "restricts" both sides to high limits of offensive power, limits the United States is not yet committed to reaching, but limits the Soviet Union seems determined to meet.

Congress could give the United States rough equivalence, without violating any agreement, by asking for construction of the MX missile successor to the Minuteman with its proved throwweight, B-1 bomber and Trident submarine, up to agreed upon limits. Congress will do this, but only if it still defines equivalence as it did in 1972, and is willing to pay the price of it.

U.S. Economy And the Fear Of Numbers

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—How much is enough? That question becomes central now that President Ford has decided, rightly in my judgment, to stimulate the economy through deficit financing.

For all signs indicate that neither the administration nor the Democrats are thinking big enough about the size of the stimulus needed to get the economy moving again. Indeed, the amount required for a quick turn-around is so large that almost everybody is afraid of the numbers.

The numbers are huge—and therefore frightening—mainly because of the size of the American economy. It is a truly tremendous productive plant. It dwarfs all other national economies and thus defies international comparison. Its recent growth has been so rapid that even intuitive judgments born of experience are outmoded to the point of being useless.

At present the gross national product is running at about \$1.5 trillion per year. That is more than twice what it was 10 years ago. It is nearly triple the size of the economy 15 years ago.

Big Results

Slight changes in performance, accordingly, have very big results. If the economy merely shows a 1 per cent increase, that is \$15 billion in goods and services that get produced. That means that an extra million people go to bed.

Conversely, it takes a very big stimulative dose to give the economy a pickup. Here comparisons with the actions taken during previous recessions, in 1945 and in 1952, may be instructive.

In 1945 the recession was ended for the first time in American history—by stimulative action in the form of a tax cut. The cut, amounting to \$12 billion, was passed in 1945.

At that time the GNP was \$323 billion. Unemployment was at 5.3 per cent, and coming down. If those numbers are translated to the present situation, the huge dimensions of what has to be done become graphically clear.

For with GNP at \$1.5 trillion, and unemployment at over 7 per cent and rising, a tax cut of more than three times the size of the 1945 cut would be required. That would mean cut in taxes of about \$36 billion.

In 1952, the Eisenhower administration did not take any special action to end the recession. It relied on what are called the built-in stabilizers. These are tax receipts, which fall off as business activity declines, and social service payments such as unemployment compensation, which rise in a recession.

These built-in stabilizers do not turn a recession around. They only break the fall in economic activity until other developments produce an upswing.

Built-In Stabilizer

A good measure of the built-in stabilizer—since it comprises a shortfall in receipts plus an increase in social service payments—is the budgetary deficit. In 1952, when GNP was about \$447 billion and unemployment 6.8 per cent, the deficit was \$10 billion. Projecting the same pattern on the huge economy of today would yield a deficit for next year of about \$36 billion. And that would be only just enough to break the fall—not to stimulate the economy.

By that reckoning a truly stimulative budget would cut expenses of about \$36 billion in fiscal 1975. The deficit would be between \$40 billion and \$50 billion.

The very size of those numbers means that hardly anybody is thinking about them. Treasury Secretary William Simon told me the other day that he would resign if the budget deficit went over \$40 billion. The liberal Democrats on the joint economic committee are thinking of a cut of about \$10 billion.

To be sure, factors not present in 1945 and 1952 recessions now enter the picture. The country is experiencing high rates of inflation—unlike 1952 and 1958. The work force, as never before, includes large numbers of women and young people whose unemployment would only mean loss of an extra job, not a catastrophe. So it may well be the case that unemployment over a little longer period in the hope of breaking the back of inflation—will be for all. But if that is the purpose, it ought to be explicit. The country should not be asked to back an inadequate stimulus package simply because of its size.

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Praises Martineau Talks

Giscard Rebutts Ford's Critics And Calls Him Well Informed

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that he thought President Ford was being "unjustly criticized" in the U.S. press when he accused him of being less than well-informed on world issues. At their recent meeting on Martineau, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Mr. Ford was well informed.

Speaking informally during the annual New Year's exchange of greetings with French and foreign press associations here, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing added that relations between Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger seemed to be good.

"I observed that relations between Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger were more relaxed, less nervous than those between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Nixon," he said. "After meeting Mr. Ford in Martineau, I am convinced he will run again in 1976."

Preparing for Trip

He also said that he was taking lessons in English pronunciation twice weekly for his planned trip to the United States in 1976. During the trip, which will be part of U.S. Bicentennial celebrations, he is likely to be invited.

Phones Keep Schmidt and Giscard Close

By Elias Antai

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP).—Giscard d'Estaing, Richard M. Nixon's French ally, said today that he and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing were "very close."

"Good night, Valéry," replied Giscard d'Estaing to Schmidt. "That exchange on the steps of the Elysee Palace was in keeping with the informal relationship established by the two politicians since they assumed their respective offices seven months ago."

In their contacts, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt consult frequently by phone on important issues. They began their close working habits when both were finance ministers and met frequently at conferences.

They speak in English and the phone calls, he said, have been known to last as long as 45 minutes.

Some of the informality, Giscard d'Estaing said, was due to the fact that he and Schmidt were both in the same office in the Elysee Palace.

His briefing to lower echelon French officials thus was incomplete and led to problems when German and French diplomats met to settle the details, the critics said.

But in general, the phone calls have helped "solve" problems and maintain the fast pace of government both leaders find comfortable, officials on each side say.

Mr. Schmidt, 56, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 48, were elected in May within three days of each other. Mr. Schmidt phoned Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to congratulate him, establishing the pattern.

They phoned each other again just before Mr. Schmidt visited Paris at the end of May. In another display of informality, the two men started a near riot when they walked from the Elysee to a nearby hotel where the Chancellor was staying.

Recently, the phone calls dealt mostly with preparation for a European summit conference, which was held in Paris Dec. 8. Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were both in Paris for a round of conversations on problems facing the summit meeting.

Again, Mr. Schmidt phoned the French President to brief him on the outcome of talks with President Ford in Washington.

Giscard d'Estaing said. He then got Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on the line just as the French leader was about to leave the airport at Gaudeloupe to go to Martineau for his own meeting with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing took the telephone call in an office at Gaudeloupe Airport and spoke to Mr. Schmidt for 15 minutes. A aide said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "didn't look surprised" by the call.

to address a joint session of Congress. "I plan to speak in English because it is the language of the country," he said. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is fluent in English.

Other trips scheduled for the French President this year are to Algeria, Poland, Greece, Zaire and the Soviet Union.

Belated and informal at the Elysee Palace, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing discussed other meetings with world leaders and said that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had seemed "tired" during his visit here last month. He said Mr. Brezhnev had just returned from meeting Mr. Ford in Vladivostok and that he did not appear to like long plane trips and the change in time zones.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had no comment on whether Mr. Brezhnev is sick, as was reported after he canceled a visit to the Middle East.

Discussing the meeting with leaders of the European Economic Community last month, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the question of Britain inside the EEC would be "one of the biggest, if not the biggest, problem" during the first part of this year.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain has pledged to hold a referendum on membership in the EEC before October.

Midwest "Convergence" The French President said that during his meetings with Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford he observed a "greater convergence" of views on the Middle East than was generally believed to have occurred. "The problem is to know whether we have the means to add the capacity to put this convergence to work," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

On the coming energy conference, he said that plans were going ahead for a preparatory meeting here in March, followed by a full conference in June. The important thing, he said, was that there would be "no spokesman for the oil-consuming countries, and probably not for the producers, because in that case the conference would be useless."

Rejection of Prices He backed away from the word "indexing," which he has used on other occasions to describe the future relation of oil prices to other world price levels, and said he was not speaking of a "relation between oil prices and imports by the oil producers of other products."

Washington has objected to talk of automatic oil-price indexing, although only this week Mr. Kissinger said some such guarantees might be worked out if oil prices would come down first.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that cooperation between France and other oil-consuming countries inside the International Energy Agency was being carried out on a "bilateral" basis before the energy conference.

Commenting on some of the differences that have marked plans to wind up the European security conference this summer, the French President said the "Giscardians have been irritated by obstructionism by the Western nations." He said Mr. Brezhnev believed a summit agreement to end the 35-nation meeting was particularly important because the conference "was his life-work."

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Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was on the phone again on his return to Paris. Officials in Bonn said the two leaders agreed that Mr. Ford was "a sympathetic, honest man not interested in confrontation" on the energy question.

The whole concept of quick phone calls between world leaders has made the French Foreign Ministry unhappy. During the days of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's two predecessors, Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, the phone in the Elysee was hardly used at all. Communication with other leaders was through traditional diplomatic channels.

Gen. de Gaulle, in fact, refused to consult by phone with anyone, even his closest aides.



HIGHEST ERUPTIONS—The highest active volcano in Europe and Asia is situated in the Soviet Far East region of Kamchatka. It is called the Klyuchevskaya Sopka. During a recent eruption two new craters were formed at 9,000 feet above sea level.

Vatican Stresses Common Bonds With Jews

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—A long-awaited Vatican statement on ways to improve Roman Catholic-Jewish relations was made available today.

The guidelines, as they are called, were prepared by the church's Commission on Relations with Judaism, to carry out the "Declaration on the Jews" issued in 1965 by the Second Vatican Council.

Like the declaration, the guidelines respect the church's condemnation of anti-Semitism and call for action to eliminate all forms of discrimination against Jews that might be found in the church's worship and teaching.

The guidelines call for dialogue, affirmation of a joint biblical and theological heritage and emphasis on "common elements of the liturgical life" as means of improving relations between Catholics and Jews.

They appeal for Catholic respect for the Jew's "faith and his religious convictions," warn against comparing the Old Testament unfavorably with the New Testament, stress that "it is the same God" who speaks through Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, and urge a common quest for social justice.

Welcomed by Jews In response, the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations predicted in a statement that the guidelines would "encourage better understanding" and applauded their stand on anti-Semitism. But it noted regretfully that the text failed to include a reference to

Israel and left unanswered the question of whether Jews were to be viewed as needing conversion to Christianity. The committee spoke on behalf of the World Jewish Congress, the Synagogue Council of America and the American Jewish Committee.

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, secretary for interreligious affairs for the American Jewish Committee and co-secretary of the joint committee, said in a separate statement that "a self-respecting Jew" could live "in good conscience" with portions of the guidelines, particularly those that "imply a religious 'second-class' status in the family of faith communities."

Rabbi Tanenbaum singled out for special criticism the "assertion" that assumes "that Judaism is inadequate as the source of truth and value to the Jewish people."

The Rev. Edward Flannery, director of the Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations for the U.S. Bishops' Conference, denied that the guidelines impugned the integrity of Judaism and said the document "will open new doors and give impetus to the course of the relations between the faiths."

"In clear and firm terms it repudiates not only anti-Semitism but also that anti-Judaism which characterized so much of traditional Christian thinking about Jews and Judaism," he said. "It recognizes the richness and ongoing vitality of Judaism. In this way, it solidifies the basis for genuine dialogue between the church and the synagogue."

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP).—Prof. David T. Griggs, 63, a geophysicist known for his work in the military application of radar and the study of earthquakes, has died of a heart attack.

A University of California spokesman said yesterday that Prof. Griggs, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, died while skiing at Snowmass, Colo., on Tuesday.

Prof. Griggs served as chief scientist of the Air Force in 1951-52, and was an adviser to the Army and the Atomic Energy Commission. He did research on the physical evolution of the earth's crust and the deformation of rocks under high pressure and high temperatures.

Prof. Griggs was active in establishing the Rand Corp., a Santa Monica-based think tank. He also helped set up the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., and the Plover's program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Ken Loeffler NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Ken Loeffler, 72, a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame who coached championship teams at Philadelphia's La Salle College, died Wednesday in Rumson, N.J., where he lived.

Eugene Couvri NAPLES, Jan. 3 (AP).—Eugene Couvri, 33, a French actor and leader of the "Trio Eugene" musical company, has died in a hospital here after surgery for peritonitis. He was taken ill while performing in a local theater.

Torture Alleged In Manila Prison MANILA, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—A detained priest, who said that one of his colleagues was forced to drink his own urine, has led to a Defense Department investigation into torture allegations.

The Rev. Edilio la Torre, 31, claimed in a letter smuggled from a detention camp that detainees arrested under Philippine martial law had been beaten and tortured. The letter, sent to churchmen, said that another priest, the Rev. Cesar Taguba, "was forced to drink his own urine." Two other detainees, he said, had received "electric shocks on their genitals."

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile said that if the allegations are proved, charges would be made against the military personnel involved.

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Promised Union Peace Fails To Materialize in Australia

By David Lamb

SYDNEY, Jan. 3.—In the days after its return to power, Australia's Labor government forecast an era of industrial peace because of its sympathy with, and understanding of, the trade-union movement.

But with the end of the government's second year in office, the prediction has a hollow ring. Australia, the world's third most unionized country, has become one of the most unmanageable as far as industrial relations go.

There were more strikes in May (256) than in any month in Australia's history. In the first 11 months of 1974, the equivalent of 19,600 working days were lost through industrial disputes, the most since records were first kept in 1913.

Having already won a weekly wage increase of 26 per cent for the average worker this year, the increasingly militant trade-union movement has extended its influence from traditional goals of a better deal for workers, into the areas of social reform and national policy.

But the ban that dock workers place on the export of certain commodities—such as wheat for Chile—is tantamount to dictating Australia's trade policy. The Communist-led builders' union in

Sydney has altered the city's master plan by halting construction projects worth \$4 billion (Australian) for environmental reasons.

Aviation refuelers played the role of immigration officers when they prevented singer Frank Sinatra and Russian violinist Georgi Krumpholtz from leaving the country.

Traditionally, Australians have accepted inconveniences caused by strikes with a shrug, even during power blackouts, no bus or ferry service, no mail deliveries and gasoline shortages. But in recent weeks there have been signs that Australians are growing weary of the strike-a-day mentality.

Even the average worker has had enough of striking, said the state secretary of the Australian Railways Union, John Maddox. A "rent survey" showed that 69 per cent of Australians believe the rash of strikes are the result of union leaders exerting political pressure. It is a pressure they can easily exert, he said, because of the union-dominated unions where secret ballots are forbidden and votes are taken by a show of hands.

Restraint Urged Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and several cabinet ministers have called on the Labor movement to use restraint in pressing for excessive wage claims.

"It has got to stop or the government will fail," said the glass workers' secretary, John Gibson. The claims, however, have not stopped, leading to a further breakdown of the compulsory arbitration system under which courts once judged disputes and enforced their decisions under threat of fine.

With 52 per cent of the work force of 5.7 million belonging to the nation's 305 unions, Australia rates behind only Sweden (70 per cent) and Belgium (65 per cent) as the most unionized country, according to the British weekly, the Economist.

The publication said a survey covering 1964-68 and 1969-73 shows that Australia ranked eighth in the world in days lost due to strikes. The top seven were Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Britain, Norway and Sweden. The United States ranked 14th.

© Los Angeles Times.

Winds in Pakistan Block Relief for Victims of Quake

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Relief operations for thousands of earthquake victims in Pakistan's Karakoram Mountains were seriously curtailed today as strong winds grounded helicopters for the third consecutive day.

From the main staging base, Besham, only one load of supplies reportedly was airlifted today to the distribution point of Patan in the disaster area.

At least 500 tents were piled up in Patan pending their shipment to dozens of remote villages and hamlets cut off since the quake, which killed about 5,200 persons six days ago.

While the relief operation bogged down within Pakistan, plane loads of international aid began to arrive here in Rawalpindi. The first to land was a consignment of medicine, blankets and other relief goods from Turkey. An Iranian Air Force plane arrived with 30 tons of medical and other supplies. West Germany sent a plane load of medical supplies.

A spokesman at the disaster-relief coordinating center said that 70,000 persons were thought to be without shelter in the earthquake area, and "tents are the first priority. Some of the refugees could die of cold if we don't get shelter to them soon."

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THEATER IN LONDON

Feeling Among the Artifice

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—"Cymbeline," one of Shakespeare's more modish plays, is far removed from any dramatic tastes. It combines a once fashionable romance—long lost sons who are princes brought up as peasants and unusually shaped birthmarks figure large in the action—with some spurious spirituality and even Juniper descending in a golden eagle to distribute happiness to all deserving of it. The play shifts haphazardly from Britain to Rome and Wales and back again. The author seems to have wearied at times at the silliness of it all, although every now and then there are sudden bursts of breathtaking dramatic poetry.

The Royal Shakespeare's production at the Aldwych treats the play much like a Christmas pantomime, not to be taken too seriously. The effect is delightful for it still gives power to the moments of genuine feeling amid the artifice. The play's sentimental affections are parodied without compunction without lessening the weight of its treatment of the loss of love and its attempt to define civilized behavior.

The setting is the court of Cymbeline, a British king somewhat like a tamed Lear. He has a wicked wife, anxious to put her own son, Cloten, on the throne and a daughter, Imogen, by a former marriage. Around Imogen,

the still and constant center of this world, revolve five men, each embodying a different response to life, from her husband Posthumus, one of those doubting heroes whose love is too weak to stand any test, to the cynical Iachimo and Cloten, one of those who confuses being a natural man with being a bully. Those who fare best are Guiderius and Arviragus, Cymbeline's long lost sons who have been brought up away from the corruption of the court.

They play out their games in the still and constant center of this world, revolve five men, each embodying a different response to life, from her husband Posthumus, one of those doubting heroes whose love is too weak to stand any test, to the cynical Iachimo and Cloten, one of those who confuses being a natural man with being a bully. Those who fare best are Guiderius and Arviragus, Cymbeline's long lost sons who have been brought up away from the corruption of the court.

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of action as well as some splendid characters. Toad (a good performance by Martin Friend) is almost Falstaffian in his energy and appetites. Above all the play is graced by Richard Goulden as Mole. Rarely has an actor and a part become so inseparable. Mr. Goulden has appeared each year for the past 15 years in this production, improving with age. He is a total delight, as endearing as the character he plays, for Mole is the perfect companion, modest, engaging and encouraging.

The play is one of the few to offer the young a dramatic experience of the first order, something that they can encompass with their limited experience and which stretches them. It also does not condemn nor does it leave parents with that uneasy feeling common with too many kids' shows, that they have been cheated and given short measure.

At the Adelphi "Dr. Who and the Daleks" based on a popular British science fiction television series, although not of same order, is great fun, full of imaginative effects in John Napier's sets that make good use of back projection. Trevor Martin as Dr. Who, who travels through space and time, has a saving wit as he overcomes the threat of innumerable space monsters and defeats the Daleks who resemble tin cans on wheels and speak in grating monosyllables.

At the Shaftesbury Theatre is the production of "West Side Story" which ran at the Coliseum Theatre earlier in the year. It is saved from banality by the power and sweep of Leonard Bernstein's music.



Sebastian Shaw as Cymbeline.

China Emigration Cut

HONG KONG, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—China last year allowed 32,555 persons to leave for Hong Kong, a drop of 40 per cent from 1973, a government spokesman here said.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A filmed version of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," directed by Ingmar Bergman, was shown on Swedish television Jan. 1, in a production done under the auspices of the Swedish Broadcasting Corp., with the Swedish Radio Orchestra under the direction of Eric Ericson.

The concert-opera season of the French Radio resumes Jan. 9 with Verdi's first opera, "Otello," with Maurizio Arena conducting the Orchestre Lyrique and a cast headed by Rudolf Constantini in the title part. Strauss's "Capriccio" follows on Jan. 20 with a cast headed by Elisabeth Soederstrom, Loren Driscoll and Timothy Nolen, and Reinhard Peters conducting the Orchestre Philharmonique. Boito's "Mefistofele," with Joseph Rouleau in the title part and Maria Chiara as Margherita, Nello Santi conducting, is set for Jan. 27. "Otello" will be given at the Maison de la Radio and the latter two works at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

The Netherlands Opera will concentrate on 20th-century works during January, beginning with a double-bill of Schoenberg's "Erwartung" and Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle" (Jan. 4-15), and continuing with Robert Kurka's "Good Soldier Schweik" (Jan. 18-28) and Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" (Jan. 24-Feb. 6). In addition, the company of the Theater am Gärtnerplatz of Munich will give three performances—Jan. 11 in Scheveningen and Jan. 13 and 14 in Amsterdam of Shostakovich's "The Nose."

The Lyons Opera will complete its mounting of Mozart's three major Italian operas on Jan. 14 with a new production of "Così fan tutte," conducted by Theodor Guschlbauer, staged by Jean Aster and designed by Jacques Rapp. The cast comprises Sylvia Gessy, Rosanne Greffield, Danièle Perrier, Michael Cousins, Peter Christoph Rung and Renato Capecci. There will be eight performances through Jan. 28.

Paul Badura-Skoda and Jörg Demus, regular collaborators on record in the concert hall in the four-hand piano repertoire, will

give a recital of four-hand and two-piano works by Schubert, Mozart, Hindemith and Schumann Jan. 6 at the Musikverein in Vienna. On Jan. 10, Badura-Skoda joins violinist Joseph Sivo, also in the Musikverein, in an evening of sonatas by Mozart, Schubert and Beethoven.

Jean Martinon, the former chief conductor of the French Orchestre National, returns to conduct two concerts with the orchestra in January. On Jan. 8 at the Maison de la Radio, Jean Fonda will be soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1, on a program that also offers Berlioz's "Patrie" overture and Saint-Saëns's Symphony No. 3, and on Jan. 26 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Rudolf Serkin is the soloist in the Beethoven Concerto No. 3, with works by Berlioz and Ravel completing the program.

A last recital Jan. 15 by the pianist François-Joël Thiollier will begin a series of weekly one-hour concerts Wednesdays at 6:45 p.m. at the Salle Gaveau in Paris. It will be followed on Jan. 23 by the Paris Baroque Ensemble (Viola), Jan. 29 by the Wallisch Duo (Brahms) on Feb. 5 by Jean-Pierre Waller and Robert Veyron-Lacroix (Bach), Feb. 12 the Parvum Quartet (Beethoven), Feb. 19 the Ensemble Instrumental de France (Mozart) and Feb. 26 Bruno Rigault (Chopin).

The Grand Théâtre de Geneva will launch a new production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle with a staging of "Das Rheingold" that will have its first performance Jan. 16. The staging will be by the theater's director, Jean-Claude Ribet, with sets by Josef Svoboda. Gerd Albrecht will conduct a cast headed by Jef Vermeersch as Wotan, Gwendolyn Kilbrewe, Anne-Marie Antoine, Koge Jehrandt, Gustav Neddlinger and Helmut Pamphol. Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 18, 20, 22 and 25.

Claudio Abbado will conduct at Covent Garden for the first time since 1968, Otto Schenk will make his Royal Opera debut as stage director, and Jürgen Rose will design his first Royal Opera pro-

MUSIC IN PARIS

Launching an American Program

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The American Cultural Center has quietly but energetically launched a new music program this season that is likely to put it firmly on the Parisian musical map, and could become an important European outlet for American music—past and present—that is virtually unknown here.

It has involved the creation of a performing group, the New American Music Ensemble, and the significant thing about the name is that "American" modifies the word Music more than it does the word Ensemble. The six-member ensemble is multinational, but all the music is American in this season's schedule of six Paris concerts, with each concert being repeated a day or so later in another French city.

This is swimming against the current of official musical diplomacy, which tends to be heavily performer-oriented. The idea was proposed in detail a year ago by Stephen Robert Kleiman, a 31-year-old New Yorker studying music in Paris on a Fulbright, who thinks that "the most interesting experimenting in music now is going on in the United States."

Responsive Note

It struck a responsive note with Donald Foresta, who for 1 1/2 years has been director of the USIS center at 3 Rue du Dragon, in the Saint-Germain-des-Près quarter. Foresta said he had long been wanting to create "an ongoing program of music not very often heard in Europe." He also welcomed the "man and ma-

chine" aspects of some of the new music in Kleiman's program because it represents "man telling us not to follow technology but to take it and use it"—an idea that he said was behind programs in other disciplines at the center.

The result was a budget of about \$500 for each of the 12 concerts in France and a Paris home in the 150-seat (plus some standing room and stair seating) theater of the center, which the first two concerts showed to be already too small.

The ensemble is beginning to get outside invitations. The next concert in Paris is on Jan. 15, followed by Bordeaux on Jan. 17, and will be repeated again, outside the cultural center's auspices, on Jan. 23 at the Centre d'Animation at Sceaux, in the Paris suburbs. Kleiman is optimistically trying to line up a couple of festival dates for the summer, and he hopes next season to export his concerts to other European capitals.

The Ensemble

Musically, the range of Kleiman's programs is considerable, including the traditional (Stephen Foster, Scott Joplin), the pioneers of this century (Ives) or of today's avant-garde (Cage), but the emphasis is on the youngest generation and its teachers. Some of the scores are unpublished or being given their first performances.

The repertoire is somewhat circumscribed by the ensemble, which includes a violinist, flutist, clarinetist, pianist and soprano, with Kleiman conducting when necessary—but occasional outside help and the versatility of the en-

semble's performers make for more variety than one would expect.

It can even extend to a kind of pocket musical theater, as it did in the final work on last month's concert—"The Last Confession in Las Vegas" by the Paris-based Eugene Ionesco, an extended comic-erotic duet for soprano and bass fiddle. Soprano Cécile Harthman, seated at a wide range of vocal and facial effects while the bass player, Unal Erle, had his hands full extracting the most from his instrument. Miss Harthman also was the sensitive soloist in John Cage's "The Wonderful Widow of 18 Springs," with Kleiman as the percussive accompanist on a closed piano.

New French Weekly Of Financial News

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP).—A new French weekly, Review, specializing in excerpts from the Anglo-American financial and economic press, started publishing today. Review will feature translations of stories and editorials from publications such as the Wall Street Journal, Business Week, the Financial Times, Barron's, Forbes, Fortune, the Economist, Investors Chronicle and information bulletins of American and British banks.



Ingmar Bergman, whose "Magic Flute" was televised.

duction for Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," which enters the repertoire on Jan. 30. Kalia Ricciardi, Elizabeth Bainbridge, Gert Grist, Plácido Domingo and Piero Cappuccilli sing the principal parts. The production is scheduled for seven performances through Feb. 30.

A new ballet by Hans van Manen, set to Schumann's A-major quartet, will be given its first performance by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden on Jan. 31 with Anthony Dowell in the leading

role. It will be given on a program with "Agon" and "La Bayadère," which is also scheduled for Feb. 1 and 4.

Jan. 31 is the entry deadline for the International Arnold Schoenberg Piano Competition scheduled for March 21-26 at Rotterdam. It is open to pianists of any age and nationality, and competitors are advised to have all the composer's piano solo works in their repertoire. Information is available from the Gaudemus Foundation, P.O. Box 30, Bülthoven, Netherlands.

The Ballet-Théâtre Joseph Rusillo will begin a collaboration with Sylvie Montfort's Nouveau Carré (the former Gaité-Lyrique) in Paris with the presentation of two of Rusillo's dance spectacles, "Mémoires Pour Demain," to music by Berlioz and Jacques Lecoq (Jan. 6-15; 20-26, and Feb. 3-9), and "Il était une fois Contes de Tante Lou" (Jan. 12-19 and Jan. 27-Feb. 2) with music by Walter Carlos.

The Paris Opera has announced the creation of a Theatrical Research Group charged with the creation and production of contemporary spectacles involving all the artistic disciplines and open to collaboration with organizations outside the Opera. The group, scheduled to present its first production in March, is composed of composer-conductor Martin Constant, choreographer-dancer Carolyn Carlson, dancer Charles Jude, mezzo-soprano Anne Ringart, percussionist Sylvio Gualda, and designer John Davis.

Two programs of the London Symphony Orchestra in January will mark the 70th birthday of Sir Michael Tippett (born Jan. 2, 1905). The concert of Jan. 18, conducted by Neville Martinson, includes the composer's Symphony No. 2, and on Jan. 28 Andre Previn conducts a program that includes the Concerto for Double String Orchestra. Both concerts are at Royal Festival Hall.

The third room contains a pool with a myriad of fountains spraying from below the water-surface. All three spaces are somewhat cut off from one another, and there is also an open concrete "square" and terraces and pathways between the "rooms," to create a constantly changing landscape. Many of the trees and vines are several years away from full growth, and the effect of the garden in 1985 will be considerably more lush than it is now.

A Useless and Splendid Water Garden

By Paul Goldberger

FORT WORTH, Texas (UPI).—Architects and urban planners have been properly concerned recently about the dearth of useful amenities in our cities—places to sit, places to snack, places to shop—and as a result, great attention has been paid in many very recent projects to the inclusion of such amenities. This is all to the good; still, the concentration on such useful things often blinds us to the fact that some of the greatest urban places were never designed with function in mind at all. The plaza of the Seagram Building on Park Avenue in New York and the Piazza San Marco in

Venice, for example, were conceived far more out of a desire to create a noble expression than out of a wish to be useful—although useful, and joyous, these spaces surely are.

The same might be said for the Fort Worth Water Garden, an extraordinary construction recently dedicated near the downtown area of this city. Designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee of New York, and the gift of the Amon G. Carter Foundation to the city, the Water Garden is a full block of fountains, reflecting pools and waterfalls. It is an abstract, terraced form, made of a pinkish concrete aggregate and heavily landscaped. It is at once useless and absolutely splendid.

The fountain is the traditional way to bring water into the city for aesthetic, rather than functional, reasons; at the Water Garden, one is not so much looking at a fountain as walking inside one. In the Water Garden's waterfall area water cascades down an amphitheater-like space cut down into the ground; steps take the visitor down and around the flowing water to a pool at the bottom. The experience of walking down through the space, with the tremendous sound of the waterfall coming from all sides, is exhilarating. (Although given the absence of guard rails, it may be best to

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THE ART MARKET

Examining the Price Of Whimsy, Mystery

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (HT).—A rotating museum? Or barometer of economic activity?

The art market is both. But it is another, more interesting facet as a temporary showcase for the bizarre. Of course, when considered from this point of view, prices have little meaning. English art has had its whimsical strain for generations but never did it express itself in more puerile form as during the reign of Elizabeth I. Twelve silver-gilt spoons, made in 1582, bear witness to the mixture of reverence and fun, expensive sophistication lavished on the most ordinary tool of everyday life by London goldsmiths. The spoons are just spoons but the finials! The first three bear, respectively, St. Peter and Queen Elizabeth. The remaining ones are carved in the shape of the Nine Worthies, as they were known in late medieval England: King David, Judas Maccabeus, Joshua, Hector of Troy, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, Guy of Warwick, King Arthur and Charlemagne. (Shakespeare dealt with the Nine Worthies in "Love's Labour's Lost.")

Robert Tichborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1597, received the set of spoons as a gift from the Corporation of London—hence its name, "The Tichborne Celebrities." Sold for £240 in 1858, again in 1914 for \$2,000, the set made \$70,000 last June, which, if nothing else, illustrates the rising cost of whimsy.

Expensive fun was not confined to England in those days. In Germany, if you were a rich woman who disliked fleas and other insects, you acquired a nice marten or ermine skin and wore it around your neck or your arms. This lured the pests away from more sensitive areas. And since the Germans were practical, with a penchant for clever gimmicks, you went to your local jeweler and ordered a marten skin head of rock crystal with enameled and jeweled gold mounts "with which to pin your marten on. Such a jewel—in the shape of a bull's head—sold for \$2,225 at Christie's last December. True, only six other specimens are known to exist.

This object was not stranger than a solid gold figure (39.4 centimeters high, 67 ounces) that was sold for \$10,000 in March. No one knew exactly when or where it had been made. Christie's guess: "Russia, 19th century"—although my own guess is that it was made in Germany. There are many German paintings and engravings that deal with the same grisly subject—a skeleton with detachable lacerated skin—in a related style.

Not all the strange inventions of the human mind were as ex-

pensive. A blue and white "Whig handkerchief," made circa 1744, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, shows a horseman surrounded by circles of commemorative prose. It sold for a mere £230 last year.

Anyone wishing to please a youngster with a scientific bent could have bought one of those dolls with incorporated phonographs made early in the century for \$787.50. A few months later, patriotic parents had a rare opportunity when a huge wooden doll house, a replica of an American villa dated 1870, came up for sale. At \$230, it was a bargain.

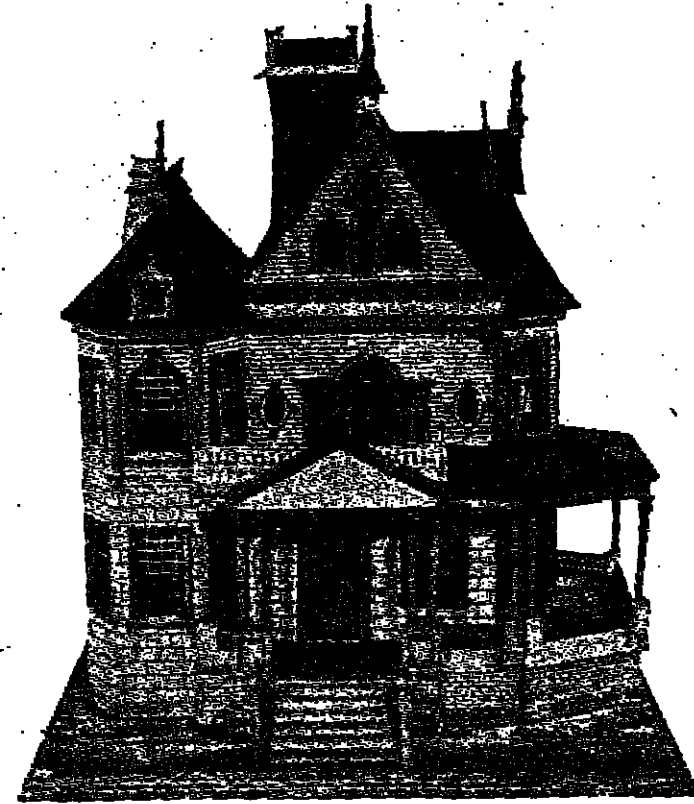
The high point of weirdness was reached with the so-called "mystery clocks," among the most extraordinary productions of the Art Deco period. The idea was to make a clock with no visible mechanism. Such a clock, a very Chinese-looking creation of crystal, gold and other precious materials, made by Cartier, went for \$80,000 Swiss francs at the Hotel Richemond in Geneva, where Christie's holds bi-yearly auctions of top jewelry.

Sometimes totally unexpected cultural confrontations are revealed in the salesroom. Some time in the 17th century, an Englishman by the name of Booth, probably a brother of George Booth, first Lord Delamere, found himself in Isfahan on a semi-official mission to the Persian court. On returning to England he brought back two strange paintings, large oils showing a Persian prince and woman.

Their authorship to this day remains a riddle. Oil painting was introduced into Iran about that time in a way that is not yet fully understood. It may have been stimulated by an artist called Mohammad Zaman, who was at one time thought to have been from Rome—a story now disputed. Be that as it may, the thoroughly Oriental stylization of attitudes is strangely blended with European realism—the European sense of perspective, of shading to convey volume and depth.

Axiom Disproved

For centuries these works stayed hidden away in an English country house. Last July they turned up at Christie's and had the experts tearing their hair trying to determine—without success—whether they were Eastern or Western. The portrait of the woman made \$25,000, while the princely portrait made \$150,000—once disproving the time-honored axiom that a woman is worth more than a man on the art market, regardless of period and provenance. Both paintings, so it is said, now hang in the



1870 doll house which was sold for \$230.

apartment of the present Shah's brother... in Paris.

East met West again two centuries later when the ambassadors of the king of Spain arrived at Fontainebleau on June 27, 1561. They brought presents for Napoleon III—a large solid gold table service, every square inch of it encased with overwhelming ornament. The event created a deep impression as may be gathered from articles in *Le Monde Universel*, from a letter written by Prosper Mérimée and, above all, from a perfectly revealing picture by the academic painter Gérôme, recording the event—it is to be seen in the Musée de Versailles. Most of the gold vessels remained at Fontainebleau after the emperor's hasty departure for England in 1870. But Napoleon did snatch a few pieces in his luggage—the eight vessels auctioned at Christie's last year.

Odd Mixture

At the time when the places were made, Eastern art was no longer at its height. The shapes are an odd mixture of the Khmer heritage that molded Thai culture and Western influence. That explains the Victorian cigar-box shape of what is, indeed, a cigar box. It fetched 38,000 Swiss francs at the Hotel Richemond—which proves that vulgar objects can be expensive if they are gold with a touch of the Orient about them.

More modest was the price for a seemingly mysterious object. It is a small, oval, silver plaque, slightly convex. A leering human eye, engraved in the middle of what seems to be a cross between a maple leaf and a stylized sun. A raised frame carries a German inscription in Gothic letters: "Schwebe Ueber Uns und Segne"

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"Kinko the Nymph Bringing Happy Tidings" by Larry Rivers at the Marlborough.

The Ideas and Isms on View in New York

EMILY GENAUER

NEW YORK.—"Conceptual art," writes Don Coleman, is "a valid vehicle for re-interpreting and expanding the scope of the artist as an originator of ideas as well as a maker of objects." Hanna Darboven speaks of her works as "the most simple means for putting down my ideas; for ideas do not depend on materials. The nature of idea is immateriality."

So, both artists are interested in ideas, which is, of course, what that newest of isms, conceptualism, is all about. And both put them down on scores, even hundreds of letter-sized sheets of paper which are then framed and hung on the gallery walls.

Coleman's sheets (at the O.K. Harris Gallery) are letters he has sent and received in the course of organizing eight art movements (political, religious, academic, corporate, etc.). He sent a letter to top people in each category announcing the glad tidings that the individual had been selected to participate in the movement, and suggesting projects for consideration.

To Howard Hughes: "Sell your Las Vegas casinos and use the proceeds to construct a giant jet, with good north light and crap tables, capable of holding America's artists, retired military personnel and circus acrobats." To the president of the Campbell Soup Company: "Recreate Andy Warhol, or a reasonable facsimile, cut into little pieces, and add a batch of chicken noodle soup..."

Welk's Mother

To the president of the MIT: "Strike the three points which support the Kresge Auditorium and film the structure as it collapses. Send the film to Lawrence Welk's Association; the rubble to Radio City Music Hall in time for its Easter pageant." To the president of General Motors: "Initiate a new line of pop art automobiles by stamping out the bodies in the shapes of current celebrities beginning with a horizontal Ralph Nader."

To the head of the American Dairy Association: "Release all cows owned by your members and paint life-size replicas of them to be placed in the pastures they occupied formerly. Have the replicas milked daily..."

The responses, hung alongside the original letters, range from indignation ("I would appreciate having MIT taken off your mailing list") to good humor ("As any school child in this urban society can tell you, milk comes in cartons, not cows"). "My proposal for a new line of pop art automobiles has aroused our interest... If all goes smoothly, we could probably have the first Nader car off the assembly line before General Foods fills the last manhole with cherry Jell-O," to sharp and perceptive wit. This last came, not surprisingly, from Sherman Lee, director of the

Cleveland Museum, to whom Coleman had suggested that he "assemble 1,000 of the best Far Eastern artifacts from your permanent collection and place them in a weather balloon. Fly the balloon across the state of Alabama releasing a work of art attached to a parachute every 30 seconds until the supply has been exhausted." Lee replied, "I have mentally performed the proposal for Cleveland and despite the exhaustion attendant upon unaccompanied rigorous use of my imagination, I can report that the mission has been accomplished. How fortunate for Alabama."

It is all a spoof, of course, and sure it is adolescent. But Coleman is making his point about the validity of conceptual art, and the result is a very funny exhibition.

His point is strengthened, as it happens, by the Darboven exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art. Here hundreds of sheets of paper listing two museum walls are covered with illegible letters, words and numbers. Whatever her ideas and conceptions, they are lost on me. The sheets are only material objects, and quite handsome, some of them, with their patterns of running letters, numerical and mathematical symbols, and the like. They have the physical attractiveness of sheets of Japanese calligraphy.

Both artists, it would seem, are saying that for an artist ideas are not enough. It is the form in which they are cast that makes art. Only Coleman's show, not taking itself too seriously, is much more fun.

Jason Seley's art, at the Louis K. Meisel Gallery, is also about ideas. Seley's idea seems ridiculously simple. It is that anything can be made out of automobile bumpers. They are cheap, always available, and being easily welded into any form, a highly fluid medium. What he is really saying is that the material he most enjoys working with is chromium-plated steel. And, in fact, he has been using it for years, making sculptures in the abstract, surrealist and pop styles, all of them ingenious and inventive, and most of them very handsome as well.

But now he has a new idea, and with it he has made what I find one of the most striking and successful sculptures of our time. He has used his battered bumpers, symbol par excellence of transportation (read this as "our way of life") today, and with the recycled material (another symbol) fashioned an 11-foot-tall and uncannily accurate sculpture of sculpture, one of the world's greatest, Verrocchio's bronze statue of the Renaissance hero, Bartolommeo Colleoni, astride his horse in a square in

Venice. The Colleoni statue is, of course, not only a Renaissance symbol of transportation, but a symbol of that way of life, too. Seley has gone, then, from banged-up autos to heroes on horseback. In an incongruous, ironic, brilliantly conceived parody which first comes as a shock, then as a very funny joke, and finally as a brilliantly executed work of sculpture.

Another sculptor who parodies the past with wit and inventiveness is Muriel Castanis, at the James Y. Gallery. Castanis, like George Segal, casts her friends for sculptures. But she covers them with a plastic material not plaster, out of which they then step, leaving the material to harden.

The results are eerie, empty shells that, arranged along one wall of the gallery, suggest the sculptured marbles of the Parthenon, emptied, in some mysterious way, of their substance. She also pours her plastic over draped stacked boxes—and the results here bring to mind a convulse of witches. It is tricky and clever, but also oddly effective, and even moving.

Rivers enlarges and recreates images, out of old art, alters the colors, intensifies and varies the linear patterns, puts them into new "frames" of shape, and gives us works full of incredible energy and—inexplicably—the personality of Larry Rivers himself.

Only I do not think that he wastes them. This time he has turned for his source to Japanese art, notably Utamaro's courtesans. He recreates the images with his usual prodigious technical skill, executing them on oddly-shaped canvases cut to encompass a brandished sword here, and a nymph's head and shoulders there. One might think (I do) that in the work called "Teroses of Chushingura" he is kidding Frank Stella, a little with his persistent polycopy. He is also kidding our preoccupation with eroticism in art, surely, in two scenes that go about as far as any representation of the sexual act can.

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SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS.—Lisa Minnelli will give her one-woman show at the Palais des Congrès ("Forté Maillot") on successive nights, Jan. 4 and 5, at 9 p.m., starting her European tour, which will then include Frankfurt on Jan. 7, Vienna the 10th, Copenhagen the 13th, Madrid the 16th and Barcelona the 17th. Nancy Holloway is appearing nightly at the Trafalgar Pub ("Pigalle") as is the Kenny Clarke trio at the Club St. Germain (the Billboquet).

LONDON.—Peter Herbolzheimer's Rhythm and Brass open at Ronnie Scott's on Jan. 6, replacing George Melly and John Chilton's Feetwarmers.

The Three Degrees, who brought "The Philadelphia Sound" to Britain in 1974, had Britain's top pop record of the year in "When

Will I See You Again?" which stayed on the charts for 12 weeks. It was one of several hits the three girls from Philadelphia enjoyed during their four-month tour of Britain. "Gonna Make You A Star" by David Essex was second, followed by "Annie's Song" by John Denver, "Rock Your Baby" by George McCrae and "Seasons In The Sun" by Terry Jacks. Top album of the year was Mike Oldfield's "Tubular Bells."

First festival of 1975 to be announced is Dunkerque's, from April 30 to May 3, featuring three categories of jazz: traditional, modern and free. Sammy Price, Benny Moten and J.C. Heard have already signed to appear.

This week's top singles in the United States are: "Lucky In The Sky With Diamonds" by Elton



Lisa Minnelli on tour.

John and "You're The First, The Last, My Everything" by Barry White.

FRANK VAN BEARLE

John and "You're The First, The Last, My Everything" by Barry White.

John and "You're The First, The Last,

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

1974-75 Stocks and Bonds									
High Low		P/E Ratio		Dividend		Yield		Change	
1974-75		1974-75		1974-75		1974-75		1974-75	
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1974-75		1974-75		1974-75		1974-75		1974-75	
1974-75									

(Continued on Page 1)

**Reserves Fall
1.04 Billion,
K. Reports****Top Is Largest Ever
in a Single Month**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Federal Reserve's gold and currency reserves fell by the value of the pound sterling, a record 1.04 billion dollars, in December, but still had a small gain for 1974, the Fed announced today.

Dec. 31, the reserves stood at \$118.5 billion. Despite the December outflow, this was higher than the end of 1973 when the Fed stood at \$117.5 billion.

Financial sources reported that the reason for the December drop was a massive Treasury operation to support the value of the pound early in the month.

The Saudi Arabian announced it had all its oil payments in dollars.

Previously, Middle East oil sales had accepted sterling as payment of oil dues.

The Arabian-American Oil Co. reportedly had bought sterling in advance of the December payment and began to load it when the Saudi decision became known.

The previous monthly record in reserves was \$118 billion, reached in July 1973, financial sources said.

The Treasury said the December figure was reached after payments of \$2.5 billion to service foreign debt.

This payment, however, was more than balanced by a drawing of \$250 million from a loan arranged last April with a consortium of international banks.

This loan, and others, Britain eventually expects to repay from North Sea oil to start flowing in quantity in the 1980s.

The announcement had little immediate effect on the foreign exchange market where the dollar was quoted at \$23.45, virtually unchanged from yesterday.

Indicating the Bank of England was probably in the market leading the rate today.

Saudi Reserves Soar
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Saudi Arabia's monetary reserves, totaling \$12.7 billion at the end of November, are approaching those of the United States and Japan.

The Saudi Arabian announced it had received \$1.5 billion from the International Monetary Fund.

At the end of 1973, Saudi Arabia's monetary reserves amounted to only \$2.5 billion and at the close of 1974 total nearly \$1.5 billion.

Reserves rose sharply in a month, reaching about \$1.5 billion in December and a new peak of \$12.7 billion in November.

Saudi monetary reserves on Nov. 30 totaled about \$12.7 billion while U.S. reserves were nearly \$118.5 billion.

Aside from these, two other nations held larger monetary reserves than Saudi Arabia: a massive \$28.7 billion, exceeding those of any other nation in the world by a wide margin.

In contrast, France's \$30 billion was down from \$35 billion in November, the Netherlands, \$15 billion; Switzerland, \$7.5 billion; and Canada, nearly \$5.5 billion.

**Britain to Give Support
To Truck Manufacturer****(Continued from Page 1)**

workers at its plant in Sandbach, Cheshire, and reported taxable profits totaling \$300,000 in the fiscal half-year ended Oct. 12, compared with more than \$300,000 in the comparable period of the previous year.

"I don't think there is very much chance of us going bust," Mr. Peden said. "These are temporary measures."

He declined to disclose how much government help was needed or to specify how large an interest in the company the government might take.

The capital spending program that led to a cash shortage was said to have involved about \$5 million. It was also understood that the company's resources had been drained by efforts to fulfill a \$10-million defense contract for heavy vehicles.

The company said it had asked the London Stock Exchange to suspend trading in its shares. A similar request was made by British Oil earlier in the week.

The stock market and foreign-exchange markets fell sharply yesterday in reaction to Burmah's troubles.

The stock market rallied narrowly today before the disclosure of the distress of Ford's late this afternoon but then closed with minor losses. The Financial Times Industrial Index closed down 1.1 at 160.5, less than one point from the 20-year low it touched yesterday. The pound strengthened after yesterday's weakness, and was quoted at \$2.3415 in late trading, up 8/10 of a cent.

In after-hours trading, Dunlop was quoted at 16 pence bid and 18 offered, a 1974-75 low and down from 21 pence at the close of trading on the stock exchange floor. Its 1974-75 high is 58.

"Burmah's liquidity problems are absolute nonsense, totally unfounded and bear no relation to the truth whatsoever," according to a company spokesman quoted by Reuters. Earlier, Dunlop said some 1,500 workers would be going on to a four-day week shortly because of low seasonal demand for car tires and tubes and inventory reduction by dealers.

Wilson Warns on Strikes
LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight gave a stern warning to his Labor party members against the danger of strikes while Britain's economy is in its present weakened state.

He said his Labor government was intervening in industry to fight the threat of unemployment and help companies survive. But he stressed that this meant a "full contribution, a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

In a speech prepared for delivery to Labor supporters in his own constituency of Rhydyfod, in Liverpool, and made available here, Mr. Wilson said the Western world faced the great danger — "the great now as that of inflation" — of recession and unemployment.

"We cannot afford," he said, "any avoidable surge in production costs... caused either by thoughtless or by calculated sectional demands for higher living standards which are unrealistic in the year or two ahead."

Bonn Payments Surplus Is Cut
FRANKFURT, Jan. 3 (AP)—West Germany's basic balance of payments produced a preliminary surplus of 2.03 billion deutsche marks in November, down from a revised surplus of 2.87 billion DM in October and up from a surplus of 1.34 billion DM in November 1973, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic balance, including only current accounts and long-term capital movements, is considered the most important indicator of the country's payments situation. For the first 11 months the basic balance totals 18.34 billion DM, down from 23.06 billion in the year-earlier period.

The overall balance, reflecting all payments positions, produced a preliminary November surplus of 1.71 billion DM, up from a revised surplus of 1.35 billion DM in October and up from a deficit of 2.42 billion DM in November 1973.

The dollar also fell against the Swiss franc to close at 2.3355 francs, compared with 2.34 previously.

Gold futures continued to decline in both New York and Chicago today, although overall the losses were smaller than in the previous two sessions.

Losses ranged up to \$9 an ounce. In spot trading, gold was quoted around \$172, down \$2.50 from yesterday.

**Gold Gyrate,
Dollar Sags**

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Both gold and the dollar weakened in European trading today but picked up toward the close to show a firmer trend.

The price of gold fluctuated all day as positions were adjusted ahead of the scheduled U.S. auction Monday of two million ounces of gold.

The dollar once again was hurt by a West German reiteration that the deutsche mark could float upward. But the dollar turned around at the end of the day's trading on the London market, Bank of England to raise its prime rate to 10 1/4 per cent.

Gold ended the day at \$174.25 after a volatile session in which the price rose as high as \$177.17 during the morning and fell as low as \$169.50 around midday. This compared with \$173.50 at the close yesterday.

The afternoon fixing price of \$174 compared with \$177 in the morning and \$178 yesterday afternoon.

In Zurich, the late quote of \$171 compared with \$189 Dec. 31. The market was closed through Jan. 3 for the New Year holiday.

Trading in foreign-exchange markets was moderate, as usual ahead of a weekend. But the dollar reached lows at both Paris and Frankfurt. It closed at 2.4 deutsche marks at Frankfurt, down from 2.4175 yesterday, after reaching a 7 1/2-month low of 2.3985 at today's closing. At Paris, the dollar declined steadily all day to close in interbank trading at 4.435 francs, the lowest in 14 months.

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Land Firms Top Losers on NYSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The computers did not have a bit of trouble late Dec. 31 in pinpointing last year's worst market disasters. In a flash, they could tell that 19 of the 20 biggest 1974 losers on the New York Stock Exchange were real estate investment trusts.

The market had wiped out 87 to 96 per cent of the stocks' values. But the entire market value of real estate trusts barely begins to compare with the losses of the institutional speculation in 50 to 100 favored growth stocks of 1970-73, known widely as the two-tier market. The top tier began falling in 1973 but it was in last year's market that the real damage was done.

Twenty stocks, most of them among the largest holdings of banks, pension funds, insurance companies and mutual funds, lost \$80.8 billion in market value last year.

The drop in value of these 20 stocks, alone, accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the \$315 billion of market value lost by the entire Big Board list of common stocks, according to computer results provided by Interactive Data Services Inc.

Fare Worse Than Averages
The full-year losses of many of the large institutional favorites were larger than those of the market, as measured by various price indexes or averages.

Without adjustment for dividends, the Dow Jones Industrial average closed Dec. 31 at 618.24, off 27.5 per cent; the New York Stock Exchange composite index at 38.13, off 80.3 per cent; Standard & Poor's 500-stock index at 65.56, off 28.7 per cent, and the American Stock Exchange's market value index at 60.32, off 33.3 per cent.

According to Interactive Data's breakdown, only 149 stocks went up on the Big Board, compared with 1,320 losers, and only 153 advanced on the Amex, compared with 944 losers.

Spectacular Winners & Losers
On the Big Board, Great Western United, a sugar company wooed in a takeover bid, spurted 563 per cent from 3 1/2 to 24 1/4. Lykes Young-

town closed the year at 13 5/8, up 172 per cent. Moore McCormack at 28 1/8, up 127 per cent and Fleetwood Enterprises at 8, rose 118 per cent.

On the Amex, the standout 1974 gainer was American Agromonics, up over 1,000 per cent from 1 5/8 to 18 1/8. Michigan Sugar rose 338 per cent to 13 and AVC rose 307 per cent to 8 1/4.

Worst performers for the year on the Big Board were Great American Mortgage, off 96 per cent, and Cousins Mortgage & Equity, off 93 per cent.

Recording the biggest 1974 losses on the Amex were Palomar Mortgage and Security-Mortgage, each off 91 per cent.

Here's a list of those 20 "top-tier" stocks, ranked by the size of their decline in total market value last year. The list shows their 1974 closing prices, their per-share price declines in percentages, their year-end 1974 total market values (price multiplied by outstanding shares) and their 1974 declines in total market value.

Stock	1974 Close	P.C. Chg.	Mkt. V.	V. Chg.
TBM	168	-31.9	\$24.73	-\$11.59
Kodak	62 7/8	-45.8	10.16	-5.58
Exxon	54 1/8	-31.3	14.46	-6.60
Xerox	51 1/2	-58.0	4.08	-5.64
GE	33 3/4	-47.0	6.07	-5.29
Sears	48 1/4	-39.9	7.59	-5.04
GM	30 3/4	-33.3	8.84	-4.42
Coca-Cola	53	-38.1	3.74	-4.40
3 M	46 1/8	-40.9	5.24	-3.62
Du Pont	29 1/8	-42.0	4.44	-3.21
AT&T	44 5/8	-11.0	24.90	-3.07
BP	5	-60.8	1.93	-2.99
Tesaco	20 7/8	-28.9	5.87	-2.31
S. Oil (Cal.)	22 1/2	-36.4	3.78	-2.16
Citicorp	28 3/8	-38.0	3.50	-2.14
Pennay	37 7/8	-50.0	2.11	-2.11
Avon	28 3/4	-64.9	1.67	-2.03
Phillips Pet.	43 1/4	-36.3	3.37	-1.91
Johnson & J.	80 7/8	-25.3	4.64	-1.83
Mobil	36	-32.1	3.57	-1.73

Almost Every Major Industry Group to Suffer**Profits in U.S. Seen Falling 20% in 1975**

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—This year is likely to see reversals of the earnings gains that were a consolation for U.S. corporations in troubled 1974, many economists believe.

In the third quarter of last year, after-tax corporate earnings were at an annual rate of \$94.9 billion—a record and 30 per cent above the 1973 period.

In the fourth quarter, however, earnings may have fallen from the 1973 quarter—the first such decline since 1970.

For 1975, economists on the average expect after-tax profits to be about 20 per cent below 1974. Moreover, they look for nearly every major industry group to show a year-to-year drop in earnings, and in some cases the declines are expected to be substantial.

The petroleum and products group increased earnings by 46 per cent in 1973, and the consulting firm of Data Resources Inc. estimates a further 62-per-cent rise for 1974. The firm projects a decline of about 20 per cent for 1975, but the profits would still be nearly double the figure for 1972.

The outsize profits gains for 1974 in many cases were due largely to accounting practices. Until recent months, most major corporations figured their inventories either on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) or on an average-cost basis. Under FIFO, the inventory acquiring first is considered to be used or sold first. In a period when prices are rising, FIFO holds down costs and pushes up profits. The same is true, to a lesser extent, with the average-cost method.

However, at the moment the general forecast for what is worth is that prices will be rising somewhat more slowly in 1975 than they have lately. At the same time, businesses are trying to trim their inventories amid the recession. Both these developments will cut inventory profits.

Although the cut will bring reported earnings down, several analysts stress that the remaining profits will be of higher "quality" with some of the inflationary puff removed. That is another reason some 1975 profit projections are a bit misleading. Inventory profits are not disappearing just on their own. Many firms are trimming them by changing their accounting practices to last-in, first-out (LIFO), which pushes up costs and holds down profits.

The attraction of LIFO that lower profits mean lower taxes, so companies keep more cash—also attracts attention from investors in a time of liquidity squeeze. Some firms, though, hesitate to make the change, fearing the investing public will not understand that lower earnings will be an advantage, not a problem.

Even without all the accounting uncertainty, the profits outlook would be fuzzy in the current economic climate. Most economists still are looking for the recession to touch bottom some time before midyear.

Costs Seen Rising
One problem of forecasting right now is that no one knows how long it will take businesses to get their inventories into what they believe to be a proper relationship with sales levels.

Liquidating inventories means layoffs—and price cutting—while some costs, in fact, are likely to continue to climb, at least for a time.

Chicago's Continental Illinois Bank & Trust thinks demand for large wage increases will persist, and productivity declines will do the same, at least through next year, so that unit labor costs will grow at or above the current rate.

One bright spot that many

analysts do see is commercial banks, which are expected to report another increase in earnings this year despite predictions of increased loan losses. Reserves generally have already been set up for the losses, and a decline in the cost of funds to the banks, as interest rates drop a bit, is expected to more than offset the drop in the interest rates the bank charge.

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The attraction of LIFO that lower profits mean lower taxes, so companies keep more cash—also attracts attention from investors in a time of liquidity squeeze. Some firms, though, hesitate to make the change, fearing the investing public will not understand that lower earnings will be an advantage, not a problem.

Even without all the accounting uncertainty, the profits outlook would be fuzzy in the current economic climate. Most economists still are looking for the recession to touch bottom some time before midyear.

Costs Seen Rising
One problem of forecasting right now is that no one knows how long it will take businesses to get their inventories into what they believe to be a proper relationship with sales levels.

Liquidating inventories means layoffs—and price cutting—while some costs, in fact, are likely to continue to climb, at least for a time.

Chicago's Continental Illinois Bank & Trust thinks demand for large wage increases will persist, and productivity declines will do the same, at least through next year, so that unit labor costs will grow at or above the current rate.

One bright spot that many

analysts do see is commercial banks, which are expected to report another increase in earnings this year despite predictions of increased loan losses. Reserves generally have already been set up for the losses, and a decline in the cost of funds to the banks, as interest rates drop a bit, is expected to more than offset the drop in the interest rates the bank charge.

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**Federal Reserve Cuts
Discount Rate by .5%**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (HT).—The nation's money managers moved forcefully today to fight the growing recession by easing interest rates.

The Federal Reserve Board said late today that it had granted permission for 6 of its 12 district banks to cut their discount rate by half a percentage point to 7.25 per cent, as of Monday. The other six are expected to fall in line with the downturn.

The discount rate, the interest the Fed charges on loans to commercial banks, was cut only last month by a quarter of a point.

Today's move is important on two fronts: It will prompt a general easing of credit and should go far to restore the confidence of business and consumers.

The action "was taken in view of the weakening in economic activity," the Fed said.

The discount rate serves in many respects as the floor under the rates which the nation's lenders charge for loans to corporations as well as individuals.

Anti-Inflation Move
In the recent wave of inflation, the Fed had jacked up the discount rate to a record 8 per cent to discourage borrowing and thus cool off demand.

The lowering of the rates signifies the Fed's intention to make it easier to borrow—and thus encourage spending.

Although the six regions where the lower rates were authorized represent half of the regional banks under the Fed's jurisdiction, the rate action traditionally spreads to all 12 regions once the system lowers it or raises it in one area.

The action trimmed the rate at the Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland, Dallas and San Francisco banks.

Although fairly recent increases in the rate have occurred in half of the regions, it is the first cut of this rate since March 1967, when the rate was cut to 4 from 4 1/2 per cent.

Analysts said the latest cut—the second in less than a month

about 1/2 point before steadying around mid-session.

Market sources said many operators had overreacted to the boost and ignored the basic expectation that money market rates should soon resume a downward drift and result in lower interest rates.

By late afternoon prices started turning higher again, with sentiment further restored after Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston, told financial writers he expects the prime rate will fall to 7 or 8 per cent this year.

Government Issues, though,

eased in late trading today as dealers worked to market the heavy flow of new agency and Treasury issues which came to market in recent sessions. However, the declines were limited.

Money Market Rates Ease
The money market closed easier over a broad front following two moves by the Federal Reserve designed to pump funds into the banking system.

The Fed bought an unspecified amount of bills for its own account, and also offered repurchase agreements maturing after the weekend. Separately, the Fed also bought \$50 million of Treasury bills for a customer.

Federal funds moved lower following the Fed's action, closing at 8.25 per cent bid, against an opening 8.50 per cent.

Treasury bills were firmer, dropping by five to 15 basis points in yield.

Citicorp's prime rate rise had no impact on paper rates, however, and declines were posted in commercial paper and certificates of deposit. CD rates fell by up to 68 basis points, with 90-day paper quoted at 8.27 per cent.

In Chicago, strong selling pressure in the closing minutes sent all commodity futures lower.

Substantial gain in corn, soybeans, soybean oil and oats were wiped out by the selling.

—is a further move in the Fed's new fight against recession, as opposed to its old fight against inflation.

They said it appears that Fed officials are now confident the economic slowdown is far enough advanced so that inflation will subside naturally, without any further need for a stringent monetary policy.

Today's gloomy unemployment data, and administration forecasts of worse to come, undoubtedly persuaded the board to allow the cut.

Analysts noted that the cut is the second move this week by the Fed to bring interest rates down in an effort to stimulate the economy. Today's open money-market action by the Fed appeared to confirm that it has lowered its target levels on federal funds.

How much further the Fed will go in trying to stimulate the economy is open to question, however.

But Henry Kaufman, economist at Salomon Brothers, commenting on the money-market moves, said "additional easing beyond this action is likely considering current economic and financial developments."

Fed Directing Banks' Loans,

Report Says
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System recently asked commercial banks to extend loans to a number of corporations troubled by the recession, the San Francisco Chronicle said today.

The Chronicle quoted Brinton Leavitt, the Fed's program director in Washington, as saying: "We have made some expressions of interest to banks noting that the public welfare might be better served if loans were extended to specified 'creditworthy' companies."

"We have not asked any bank to make bad loans," Mr. Leavitt was quoted as saying. "We're concerned about companies that get into trouble during these times because of circumstances they might not reasonably have been expected to foresee."

He said Fed officials had made only "informal" suggestions.

Joseph Coyne, a member of the Fed board of governors, said: "We have not made loans to any companies, directly or through banks. But we do have the legal authority to give almost any bank a loan if he has the proper collateral. We are not contemplating using that authority in cases like this."

Mr. Leavitt declined to say how the board determines what companies merit "expressions of interest" and he did not name any.

The Chronicle quoted a "source close to top New York banking circles" as saying the Fed asked Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. last summer to help finance \$600 million in new credit for the financially ailing W.T. Grant Co. retail chain.

John Schroeder, Morgan's executive vice-president, said: "We did talk to the Fed last summer to merely express our alarm over a serious situation," but he said the Fed did not suggest or assist in the effort to bail out the chain.

Market Summary

Most Active—New York	Jan. 3, 1975
Volume (in millions)	1,352.14
Advances	1,352.14
Declines	1,352.14
Unchanged	1,352.14
New 1974-75 highs	1,352.14
New 1974-75 lows	1,352.14

Most Active—American

Company	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	1,352.14	+1.25
Dow Jones Transportation	1,352.14	+1.25
Dow Jones Utility	1,352.14	+1.25

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value	Change
Standard & Poor's 500	1,352.14	+1.25
Standard & Poor's Industrial	1,352.14	+1.25
Standard & Poor's Transportation	1,352.14	+1.25

NYSE Index

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite	1,352.14	+1.25
NYSE Industrial	1,352.14	+1.25
NYSE Transportation	1,352.14	+1.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
British Pound	1.352.14	+1.25
French Franc	1.352.14	+1.25
German Mark	1.352.14	+1.25

The new currency

Currency	Rate	Change
British Pound	1.352.14	+1.25
French Franc	1.352.14	+1.25
German Mark	1.352.14	+1.25

The International Herald Tribune

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French Franc	1.352.14	+1.25
German Mark	1.352.14	+1.25

European Markets

Market	Value	Change
Amsterdam	1.352.14	+1.25
Brussels	1.352.14	+1.25
Frankfurt	1.352.14	+1.25

Paris

Index	Value	Change
Paris CAC 40	1.352.14	+1.25
Paris Industrial	1.352.14	+1.25
Paris Transportation	1.352.14	+1.25

London

Index	Value	Change
London FTSE 100	1.352.14	+1.25
London Industrial	1.352.14	+1.25
London Transportation	1.352.14	+1.25

Zurich

Index	Value	Change
Zurich SMI 20	1.352.14	+1.25
Zurich Industrial	1.352.14	+1.25
Zurich Transportation	1.352.14	+1.25

Stocks

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Bonds

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Commodities

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

European Gold Market

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

International Stock Indexes

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Cost of Postage and Telephone

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Parts Commodities

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

London Metal Markets

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Dow Jones Forecasts

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

1 Month Stock Advice

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

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Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

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Amgen	14.00	+1/4

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Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

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Symbol	Price	Change
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Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

candidates. Attach \$2 to coupon below and return. (Subscription can-

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

not be assigned without your consent.) Money back guarantee.

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

MAIL TODAY:

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

DOW JONES FORECASTS INC. Dept. KYT 1-4

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

Box 4336, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017.

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

NAME _____

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

ADDRESS _____

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4
Amgen	14.00	+1/4

CITY _____

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In College Football

Polls Divided on Who Is No. 1

By Paul Atner

SMITHSON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The United Press International board of football, who do not recognize Oklahoma as a team, at did not include the team in its poll of college football teams yesterday. Their poll of the 1974 season, which was supposed to be the only logical choice for the 1975 season, at did not include the team in its poll of college football teams yesterday. Their poll of the 1974 season, which was supposed to be the only logical choice for the 1975 season, at did not include the team in its poll of college football teams yesterday.

The selection of Southern California as the top team in the 1974 season, which was supposed to be the only logical choice for the 1975 season, at did not include the team in its poll of college football teams yesterday. Their poll of the 1974 season, which was supposed to be the only logical choice for the 1975 season, at did not include the team in its poll of college football teams yesterday.

Cavaliers' Carr Hurt, Miss Two Months

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The Austin Carr of the Cleveland Cavaliers has been listed in factory condition after surgery to remove cartilage from his knee. A team spokesman said Carr will be out of action at least two months.

Carr, the Cavaliers' leading scorer (31.1 points per game), had the knee Dec. 5 in a game with the Kansas City-Omaha. Since then he played 34 minutes with the Cavaliers, missing seven games.



First-Born—The first offspring of Triple-Crown winner Secretariat is led by a groom at Lexington, Ky., a day after the filly was born to My Card.

Abdul-Jabbar Opens Scoring, Doesn't Know When to Stop

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The two minutes had elapsed in the National Basketball Association game last night and no one had scored for the Milwaukee Bucks.

"Nobody was hitting at all, so I finally decided I ought to start shooting," Kareem Abdul-Jabbar said.

He did, hitting the first 16 points for the Bucks. And when the game was over, he had scored 52 points and led the Bucks to a 115-111 victory over the Atlanta Hawks.

"I was getting shots all night and they didn't have anyone who could guard me real well," he said.

The Hawks started John Brown, a forward, on Jabbar.

Bang—eight points. Then Jim Washington took a turn.

Bang—eight points. Then Bob Kaufman, and Abdul-Jabbar continued to score almost at will. Finally, Mike Solomon tried without luck.

Atlanta coach Cotton Fitzsimmons left the locker room in a hurry after the game, but his doubtless looking forward to using one of those draft choices he got from New Orleans in the Pete Maravich deal to pick up a strong center.

"The Hawks are a tough team, but they are obviously a little weak at center," Bucks coach Larry Costello said. "But they're strong everywhere else."

The Hawks' coach, Larry Costello, said that the Bucks' defense was "a little weak at center," but they were "strong everywhere else."

slapped down by the NCAA, and not the players.

The wire services also gave up two champions last year. UPI chose Alabama before the Crimson Tide lost to Notre Dame in the Sugar Bowl. AP waited until after the bowl and looked for Notre Dame. But it is a shame that polls are even necessary to name No. 1 teams. With each poll, those who argue for a playoff system to determine football's kingpin look better and better.

The selection of Southern California will not please everyone. The Trojans lost to an average team, Arkansas, and tied another average team, California, and were ranked behind Michigan in the UPI poll taken after the end of the regular season. Michigan's Bo Schmechel, who already has enough nightmarish memories from this last campaign to keep him awake nights, now

can mull over the logic of his team falling from third to fifth in the final poll without having played another game.

USC capitalized on a combination of its own impressive play and some help from a most unlikely source, Notre Dame. John McKay's side ended the year with victories over two talented teams, the Fighting Irish and Ohio State in the Rose Bowl. Meanwhile, Notre Dame was knocking off top-ranked Alabama in the Orange Bowl. Twenty-two of the 54 coaches on the UPI board thought that combination sufficient to give McKay a share of his fourth national title, something he hardly expected to end with after losing to Arkansas, 22-7, in the season opener. It was that type of year in college football.

Bryant's Consistency

Indeed, about the only consistent element to emerge from the season was Bear Bryant's inability to win bowl games. Bryant now is 0-7-1 in his last eight bowl appearances, and the defeats have been costly. By losing two straight post-season games to Notre Dame, Bryant has been denied two straight front-door national titles. Even his last unanimous national crown, in 1954, was tainted by a 21-17 Orange Bowl loss to Texas after both polls were final.

The talk about Bryant's impending retirement has cooled considerably. There is no way that a man with Bryant's pride will leave the game without solving his bowl problems and winning one more national title. With only 11 seniors among his first 44 players on this year's roster, he may do both next season.

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Indeed, about the only consistent element to emerge from the season was Bear Bryant's inability to win bowl games. Bryant now is 0-7-1 in his last eight bowl appearances, and the defeats have been costly. By losing two straight post-season games to Notre Dame, Bryant has been denied two straight front-door national titles. Even his last unanimous national crown, in 1954, was tainted by a 21-17 Orange Bowl loss to Texas after both polls were final.

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Bryant's Consistency



Austrians Leading Ski-Jump Meeting

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Austria's ski-jumpers scored a 1-2-3 victory today in the third contest of the four-event International Ski Jumping Meet and became the favorites for the overall title to be decided in the final event on Monday.

Karl Schnabl, 20, was first before 30,000 spectators at Innsbruck's renovated Olympic hill with an aggregate 339.5 points for 99 and 100-meter jumps. His second jump was a hill record.

Edi Federer was second with 333.3 points and Hans Walther third with 311.3. Karel Kodajka of Czechoslovakia was fourth with 225.

East Germany's double world champion Hans Georg Aschenbach finished far behind after spoiling his first jump when he landed at 87 meters. Austrian Willy Puerstl, winner of the opening event at Obersdorf, West Germany, maintained the overall lead, finishing fifth today. Federer is second in the overall standings.

Schnabl, who also won the previous meet at Garmisch, West Germany, was trailing Federer after the first heat, but emerged as winner when he soared to 100 meters in the second heat.

Previous Record

The previous hill record of 99 meters was held by Horst Queck of East Germany with 99 meters, set in 1970.

There were only five non-Austrians in the top 10: Czechoslovakian Karel Kodajka, Stanislaw Bobak of Poland, Jochen Danneberg of East Germany, Rudolf Hoehn of Czechoslovakia and Dietrich Kampf of East Germany.

Austria's amazing finish marked the country's biggest ski-jumping success since the retirement of former world champion Bubi Bradl in the 1960s. The Austrians have not won an overall title in the traditional four-event meet in 22 years.

"It's not only our better equipment, it's mainly the outstanding talent of our young team," said Austrian coach Balduur Preml.

Bedford's Injury May Prevent Him From Running

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Dave Bedford, Britain's 10,000-meter world record holder, may have run his last race.

The 25-year-old star, one of the 20's most brilliant but unpredictable performers, said he has a recurring injury which doctors cannot explain.

"I have been to four specialists, and they all came up with different answers," Bedford said. "Two said it was all in my mind. One diagnosed back trouble, and the fourth thought it was a hamstring injury."

"They all say it will get better, but it doesn't. I may be the best 10,000-meter runner in the world on paper, but I can't prove it. If this trouble goes on, I shall have to call it a day. Sometimes I find it painful even to walk."

Bedford set his world mark of 27 minutes 30.8 seconds in 1973. In 1971 he set European records for both the 10,000 and 5,000 meters within a few weeks. But he has always fallen badly in big competitive events like the Olympics, European championships and Commonwealth Games.

The Great Hope

The Yankees, of course, hope this addition to their staff will enable them to win in the American League East and go on to win the pennant and world series. Perhaps it will. Hunter won 25 games last season. Increase their victories by 25, and the Yankees would have finished first in any year since 1966, when they won 36 1/2 games out.

However, counting up potential 20-game winners in January doesn't always produce a pennant in October. In 1920, the Giants had three 20-game winners and finished seven games behind Brooklyn, who had one. That same year, the White Sox ran second with Dickie Kerr and Eddie Cicotte winning 21 games each. Lefty Williams 22 and Red Faber 23. To be sure, the Sox were awful crooked.

In 1968, when Wilt Chamberlain was electioneering for a

College Basketball

EAST

Maryland 84, Appalachian St. 50, Drexel 66, Delaware 64.

SOUTH

Tennessee 81, Morris Harvey 84, Mississippi 84, Georgia 83, New Orleans 128, Xavier 71, Florida 50, Georgia Tech 69.

MIDWEST

Minnesota 81, Wisconsin 66, Purdue 83, Illinois 84, Creighton 71, Drake 70, Michigan 86, Illinois 84, 87, Iowa 75, Northwestern 73.

SOUTHWEST

TCU 85, Houston Baptist 81.

WEST

San Francisco 94, Providence 67, Washington 84, Seattle 65, Oklahoma 79, San Diego St. 74, OTC.

How Much of a Baseball Bargain Is Hunter?

Court Being Asked to Overrule Arbitration Decision Against A's

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 3 (UPI)—The next round in the legal battle over Jim (Catfish) Hunter will take place later today in an Alameda County courtroom, in a hearing before Judge George Phillips Jr.

Charles Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, is asking the court to overrule the arbitration decision that made Hunter a free agent and enabled him to sign with the New York Yankees for a package valued at more than \$3 million.

Neil Papiano, a Los Angeles attorney representing Finley, will argue that the arbitrator (Peter Seitz of New York) exceeded his jurisdiction. Specifically, he will say that the reserve system, which binds a player to a club, goes beyond the individual player's contract, and the reserve system itself is explicitly exempt from the arbitration process.

This line of reasoning says that, even if an individual contract has been broken, as the arbitrator decided, the absence of a contract does not free a player from other aspects of the reserve system, and still limits him to dealing with his original club.

Hunter will be represented by Dick Moss, counsel for the Major League Players Association, and Joseph Freitas, a San Francisco attorney.

Whichever side loses, a further appeal is almost certain. There are two higher steps in the California court system. And it will take weeks or months to carry out the appeal process. If Finley loses this round, he intends to appeal; if Hunter loses, he must appeal to protect his lucrative new arrangement.

spend his owners' millions without consulting the principal owner. The commissioner's secretary said the commissioner would try to return the call. He is still trying.

Court Ruling Awaited

The question could be rendered academic when Charles Finley asks a California court to set aside the arbitration ruling that sprung Hunter loose from the

NCAA Weighing Limit on Non-U.S. Athletes

By Donald E. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association is likely to adopt a new rule drastically restricting the number of foreign-recruited athletes who can play soccer and four other sports for American universities in NCAA championship events.

"I think it's got to pass, though there are men on my staff who say I'm wrong," Walter Byrum, executive director of the NCAA, said yesterday.

The new rule may make many soccer players ineligible at Howard University, which won this year's NCAA soccer championship with a team almost entirely composed of foreign players. Howard Athletic Director Leo Miles criticized the proposed rule bitterly last night.

The NCAA convention next week will consider the new foreign-recruiting bylaw as well as changes in college football rules and more than 120 other proposals.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

New York 117, Phoenix 113 (Frazier 24, Monroe 27, Scott 20, Van Arsdale 15).

Detroit 99, New Orleans 85 (Lester 30, Rowe 22, Maravich 21, Johnson 16).

Milwaukee 118, Atlanta 111 (Abdul-Jabbar 53, Dandridge 17, Van Arsdale 20, Drew 19, Gulliam 19).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Memphis 95, Utah 88 (Johnson 23, Williams 17, Boone 23, Brown 14).

San Antonio 122, San Diego 104 (Cervino 36, R. Jones 23, Grant 23, Lamar 29).

St. Louis 112, Virginia 88 (Barnes 27, Lewis 27, Bates 20, Jackson 12, Vaughn 13).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Boston 5, Los Angeles 3 (Depinto 2, Yednas, Schmutz, Sheppard, Maloney, Barry).

Islanders 5, Washington 3 (O. Potvin 2, Harris, Stewart, Roanbeck, Dupere, Leski).

Pittsburgh 6, Minnesota 3 (Pronovost 2, Larocque, Kelly, Radford, Kahoe, Goldworthy, Oliver, Brundage).

Montreal 1, Atlanta 1 (Wilson, Richard).

St. Louis 2, Kansas City 1 (Lefley 2, Palemont).

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Houston 6, Michigan 3 (Lynd 5, Hale, Taylor, Schell, Caron 2, Venzon).

Cleveland 4, Indianapolis 1 (Leduc 2, McDonough, Harrison, White).

Vancouver 3, Phoenix 2 (Jones 2, Price, Stevens, Sobchuk).

Colts' Thomas Fires Himself As Head Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Joe Thomas, the general manager of the Baltimore Colts who dismissed a couple of head coaches while rebuilding the former National Football League powerhouse into a team with a 2-12 won-lost record this season, has gotten rid of another coach—himself.

Thomas, 53, who underwent open heart surgery three years ago, stepped down as head coach, saying "no man can do a good job handling both full-time jobs—head coach and general manager."

Thomas took over the coaching position this season when Robert Irby, the Colts' owner, dismissed Howard Schnellenberger after the third game in a dispute over who should be quarterback—Marty Domres, Schnellenberger's man, or Bert Jones, Irby's choice.

Previously, Thomas, the general manager, had dismissed John Sandusky and the late Don McCafferty from the post since joining the Colts in 1972. In 1970, with Don Shula coaching, the team won the Super Bowl. Thomas is now searching for his successor as coach.

Italian Arranging Bugner's Match

ROME, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—English promoter Mike Duff has decided not to stage the European heavyweight championship between British holder Joe Bugner and Italian challenger Dante Cane, Italian boxing authorities said.

The Italian authorities said that the fight would be staged instead by the Italian promoter Franco Bertolani, who expressed his willingness to arrange the fight after press comment in England that Cane was not a worthy opponent for Bugner.

Italian authorities said that Bertolani will organize the bout at the end of January or beginning of February.

Texas Tech Acquires Coach of Vanderbilt

LUBBOCK, Texas, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Steve Sloan, who guided Vanderbilt from the lower depths to a bowl bid in two years, has been named head football coach at Texas Tech. Sloan, 30, a former all-America quarterback at Alabama under coach Paul (Bear) Bryant, moves to Tech after directing Vanderbilt to a 6-6 tie with the Red Raiders in the 1974 Peach Bowl.

An important message to our readers

Although the French postal strike is officially over, mail service is still unreliable.

To be certain your request reaches us promptly, (to place a new order, change your address, suspend service temporarily, etc.) please send your correspondence to the following address:

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1070-Brussels
BELGIUM

Attention: Mr. Cricus/International Herald Tribune Subscription Department

All correspondence received at this address will be delivered to our Paris offices the next morning.

International Herald Tribune

Art Buchwald

Cost of Non-Education

WASHINGTON—One of the ways colleges are saving money is to make Christmas vacations longer. Some schools send their students home in the middle of December and tell them not to come back until February. While there has been a great deal written about the high cost of education in the United States, very little has been said about the high cost of maintaining a student when he or she is not in school.

Buchwald

Tupperware, my neighbor, told me: "The schools in this country are not doing their job. The whole idea of sending a kid to college is to get him or her away from home as long as possible. Now in order to save money, they're giving students longer and longer vacations, and it's breaking me. I can't back the tuition and I can't afford the allowances and their books and clothes, but I made no provision for all the time they have at home."

"I know what you mean," I said. "The Christmas vacation is costing me more than a bachelor of arts degree."

"When I went to school," Tupperware said, "We got a week-end at Christmas and a week in the spring, and then we finished in the middle of June. Now the vacations are so long the school year is considered an interruption in the curriculum."

"Well, at least you get to see your children when they're home for such a long period."

"Who sees them?" Tupperware said. "Leonard sleeps all day and

goes out all night. Mary is in Sarasota—I think, Fred is skiing, and Abigail has had my car since last Thursday. I figure it's cost me \$3,000 so Windham College could save \$500 in fuel."

"Universities have no right to pass on their inflation costs to parents," I said. "If they're going to take your kids for four years, they should keep them."

"It isn't just the money that's killing me," Tupperware said. "It's their attitude. They live in the house, but they consider themselves temporary visitors with all the rights and privileges of guests. This means if you are them to do the dishes, shop for groceries or make their beds you're ruining their vacation."

What I want to know is when does a college vacation stop being a vacation and become a way of life?

"You have every right to ask that," I told Tupperware. "It seems to me that colleges and universities should go back to their old schedule. Even if it costs more in tuition and room and board, it would still be less than having the kids at home."

"At least you would know where you stood," Tupperware agreed.

"What would happen if you said to your kids, 'Look, it's no fault of mine that the university is shirking its responsibility by sending you home for such a long time. I have no funds set aside for this, and therefore whatever you do you're on your own.'"

"But," said Tupperware in horror, "that means they'd be home all the time!"

"So what?"

"You don't know my wife," Tupperware said. "She cries a lot."

Solzhenitsyn on 1st Visit to Paris Leaves the Press Out in the Cold

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—It was not "The Gulag Archipelago," but it was pretty cold in the courtyard at the Rue Jacob. Yet the crowd of about 100 newsmen—TV and radio crews as well as reporters—waited patiently at the door tonight, "Is he there?" a latecomer asked a photographer, who said "Yes, indeed." Every now and then the door would open a crack and somebody would emerge—but not Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The celebrated Russian émigré, a Nobel Prize winner for literature—arrived in Paris yesterday on a visit. His main purpose was to interview other alumni of the Soviet prison camps for a new novel. This is Mr. Solzhenitsyn's first visit to Paris.

A press conference had been scheduled at the Rue Jacob address by Mr. Solzhenitsyn's French publisher, Les Editions du Seuil, from 5:45 p.m. to 8. At about 6:30, the throng outside in the cold began to grow restive. When would the door be opened or, alternatively, when would he be coming out? Some managed to get inside and a moment later emerged with some news. Mr. Solzhenitsyn would not be coming out, because he was not there.

But the Soviet writer had indeed made an appearance at 5:45, in a small room off the courtyard reserved by the publishers for "Le Seuil cocktail." Mr. Solzhenitsyn had surfaced just long enough to face the first wave of the press, answer—in Russian—a half-dozen questions, announce that he saw no point in answering further "unserious questions in an unsuitable atmosphere," autograph a few copies of "Gulag" as he retreated up the stairs and wave a reasonably friendly goodbye.

"Well," a Seuil functionary said as she handed copies of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book. "He agreed to see the press. And he did, didn't he? He didn't agree to hold a press conference."



Charles and Ray Eames, collaborators since their marriage in 1941

Charles Eames: Sage of Problem Solving

PARIS (UPI)—Charles Eames, who was ejected from his architectural studies in St. Louis some 40 years ago on account of his premature enthusiasm for Frank Lloyd Wright, has long been one of America's most inventive designers—creator of the chair that the Russians said had spooked Boris Spassky at Reykjavik, builder of exhibitions devoted to Nehru, Newton and, currently, Ben Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, maker of films on everything from toy trains to Kepler's laws, designer of the Moscow show where Nikita Khrushchev and Richard Nixon had the famous kitchen debate (the actual kitchen was done by George Nelson).

"Khrushchev would pin Nixon down," Mr. Eames recalls, "and Nixon would say about four times, 'Well you've got to admit we have the best color television.'"

"Agony, agony," says Mrs. Eames, the painter Ray Kaiser, who studied with Hans Hofmann, married Eames in 1941 and has been his principal collaborator since the early days of their marriage. They together discovered, after studying everything from Egyptian mummy cases to Britain's Mosquito bomber, a revolutionary way of making furniture from moulded plywood. The Eameses live in a house he designed in Venice, California. Ray Eames is a terrific cook. They usually work until about 10 p.m., with a team which, because of the expense of Eames' interests, is highly specialized. Collaborators hired for architectural work also find themselves engaged in films and graphics; one employee studied logic, and another is described by Eames simply as a bright Bryn Mawr girl.

Charles Eames is a lean man wearing what looks like beautiful cut homespun and earth shoes. His words are careful, softly and carefully expressed, as the following exchange in a 1969 interview at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs suggests:

Q: What are the boundaries of design?

A: What are the boundaries of problems?

Mr. Eames' search for solutions has taken him to many places, including MGM where he worked as set designer (he did Mrs. Miniver's last show) while moulding plywood by night. He learned a great deal, though not necessarily about making films:

"I learned more architecture from watching Billy Wilder direct because what you can get from someone like Billy is reaching for structure and the way he can smell out what's unsuitable. The motion picture industry, when you're really called on, you have to produce and the blood can't show."

As a solver of problems Mr. Eames has now become a respected sage. He recently gave the

size containers, from a lighting system that has filled the Grand Palais with emery to a stuffed buffalo that weighed 3,500 pounds on the hoof.

"He's a magnificent piece, he stands six feet six at the shoulder," says Mr. Eames, looking at the packing cases and printed banners: "La Terre appartient aux vivants, non aux morts"—Thomas Jefferson (Polish and English versions are ready when needed).

The 7,500-square-foot show will not be a flag-waving propaganda display. Mr. Eames, who likes deliberately to give more information than anyone can digest in his films and shows, says "I'm not looking for a bigger impact."

"You'll see there's not one story,

Mary Blume

Charles Eliot Norton poetry lectures at Harvard, following such authors as Slavovitch, Borges, and Cummings, whose rather foolish remarks to the effect that as long as there was love and springtime who cares who invented measures gave Eames the springboard for his first lecture. "It was called 'I care,'" Mr. Eames says. "It was about the degree to which the nonconformity had set in between what is considered work and aesthetic pleasure, and the degree to which in their lives people tend not to take their pleasures seriously. Pleasure is confused with leisure, with all its commercial overtones. Leisure is something we shouldn't have time for."

The Eameses have been working for one year on their show, "The World of Franklin and Jefferson," which opens at the Grand Palais in Paris on Jan. 10. Designed for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration through a grant from IBM, it will travel to other cities in 1976 in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Everything for the show has been brought over in sarcophagus-

but many. Usually these things are so refined it's very unlike the truth.

Originally, it had been proposed that the Eameses do a show just on Jefferson. "The Russians had had one on Lenin in the identical space," so Jefferson was suggested in the interests of international symmetry," Mr. Eames says. He didn't much like the idea of what he calls a hero show and became fascinated by the personalities of Jefferson and Franklin together.

In studying Jefferson, Mr. Eames became especially fascinated by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which set up the machinery for organization of territories and the admission of states. "I always thought the Louisiana Purchase was his greatest political act, but the Northwest Ordinance was not only that, it was also architectural. It set up a plan to divide land and relate it to the landscape. You can still see it from an airplane."

As for Franklin, Mr. Eames says, "I was most interested by the absolute seriousness of his science. Like everyone else, he's been influenced by the kite and the key, but the way he looked

PEOPLE: Sir Charles Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin, 55, knighted by Britain's Queen Elizabeth in her New Year's honors list this week, is determined to be formally knighted by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, sources close to the family said.

Chaplin, who has been ill at his home in Corsier-sur-Yver, Switzerland, with the flu, was reported to be feeling much better Friday and left his sickbed. Chaplin "got up and walked around the house," a member of the staff said. He should be able to go out of doors next week.

The investiture ceremony for Sir Charles won't take place until mid-February.

Actress Elisabeth Taylor has been discharged from Mt. Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles after undergoing treatment to relieve pain for a chronic back condition, a hospital spokesman said. The spokesman said that Miss Taylor, 42, underwent special procedures, and tests, including a block to dull sensitivity in a nerve and reduce pain. The actress entered the hospital New Year's Day and was reported in good spirits after discharge late Thursday. She was reported planning to leave in a few days for her home in Gstaad, Switzerland, accompanied by Henry Wyndberg, her companion since 1963. Her husband, Richard Burton, a friend said that she would go to the Soviet Union later this month to begin work on a starring role in a movie, "The Birdbird."

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., father of the slain civil rights leader, announced Thursday that he plans to retire in August after 44 years as pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. King, 70, selected Dr. Joe Roberts, a 39-year-old Presbyterian minister, to succeed him as pastor. Roberts will be baptized into the Baptist Church Sunday night. King will become pastor emeritus of the 2,500-member congregation.

Mary Rowan has been granted an interdictory decree dissolving her marriage to actor Peter Lawford, Santa Monica (Calif.). Superior Court records show, Miss Rowan, the 23-year-old daughter of comedian Dan Rowan, was married to the 51-year-old actor and former husband of Patricia Kennedy Lawford on Oct. 30, 1972. The couple separated April 10, 1973. The divorce was granted on the grounds of "irreconcilable differences." Miss Rowan asked for no alimony but was awarded the couple's automobile, double bed, dishes and silverware which the petitioner said were gifts of her father.

Prince Charles, heir to Britain's throne, will continue with his training in helicopters. The Royal Navy announced Thursday that the prince, a Royal Navy lieutenant, will receive advanced training in helicopters before being assigned to a commando-support squadron. He completed

United Press International
THE SHERIFF—It started out as a joke, but it's no anymore. Carolyn Deery says that now that she's chief of police in Lubbock, Texas—a suburb of Wichita Falls—she will be again. As for the wages she says she can shoot better than most men.

William Conrad, the actor who stars in the television series "Cannon," has been named the most popular U.S. actor on German television. CBS said Thursday in Los Angeles that Conrad will receive the 1974 Bambi Award, given by the German television magazine Bild und Funk.

Navajo tribal officials in Window Rock, Ariz., say more than 12,000 members of the tribe will be present for the 10th annual ceremonial dance, to be held at the Navajo Nation's new headquarters in Window Rock. The ceremony will mark the beginning of a second four-year term for MacDonal. He defeated Raymond Nakai in a recent election.

A breach-of-contract suit against Mrs. Wayne Osmond, the former Miss Utah 1974, has been dismissed after an out-of-court settlement, according to a court clerk in Farmington, Utah. Mrs. Osmond, 34, filed the suit against Dan Osmond, her husband, on Oct. 30, 1974. The couple separated April 10, 1973. The divorce was granted on the grounds of "irreconcilable differences." Mrs. Osmond asked for no alimony but was awarded the couple's automobile, double bed, dishes and silverware which the petitioner said were gifts of her father.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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MESSAGES, JAN. 4, 1975
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RECEIVED: 11/20/75
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

TEXAS DEL MARBELLA CLUB. Europe's first, ever, tennis village, presented by Prince Alfonso de Hohenlohe and famous tennis personality PRINCE ALFONSO de Hohenlohe. The club is a limited number of qualified tennis players to participate in the most unusual real estate project of the year. The club is a luxury estate fully air-conditioned duplex apartment for personal pleasure, monthly rental and long-term investment. The new MARBELLA CLUB TEXAS COMPLEX. American kitchen, built-in music, television, air conditioning, swimming pool, tennis courts, some with private courts, with sweeping views of the Mediterranean Sea, Sierra Blanca Mountains, Gibraltar and Africa coast. Green sloping, lawns, sub-tropical gardens, large pool, cabana, in island bar, waterfalls, fabulous clubhouse with all facilities. In tennis courts, swimming pool, tennis courts, some with private courts, with sweeping views of the Mediterranean Sea, Sierra Blanca Mountains, Gibraltar and Africa coast. 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